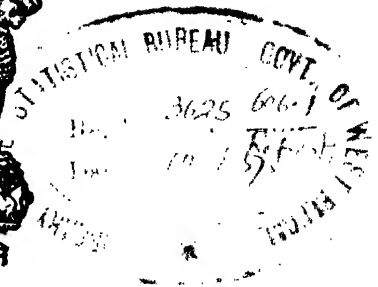




सत्यमेव जयते



Government of West Bengal

State Statistical Bureau

Economic Survey of Small Industries, 1954

District—Birbhum



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(Continued on third page of cover.)

Economic Survey of Small Industries, 1954

District—Birbhum



Preface.

The Report on the Economic Survey of Small Industries for Calcutta was published in August 1954. The reports of the districts of West Dinajpur and Malda have been published in January 1956. A summary report for the State of West Bengal has also been published in August 1956. Reports for the districts of Hooghly, Darjeeling, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Calcutta Industrial area, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Midnapore, Howrah and Burdwan have already been submitted to the Government. The present report refers to the district of Birbhum.

N. CHAKRAVARTI,
Director,
State Statistical Bureau,
Government of West Bengal.

The 11th September 1956.

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Report on the Economic Survey of Small Industries, 1954

District—Birbhum

Regd. No. 3625-606.

Date 10.9.59

0.1. Introduction: The present report is the fourth of the series of reports on the small industries of the State. It deals with the small industries of the district of Birbhum.

1.1. Preliminary work: The listing of establishments in respect of the small industries in urban areas of the district was done on a complete enumeration basis but in the rural areas 10 per cent. of the total number of villages were selected for the purpose. All the villages in the sample, however, were completely enumerated. The number of towns and villages covered in this district were 5 and 241 respectively.

1.2. The establishments were classified into 86 classes according to the principal products manufactured in each establishment as in the case of the small industries of Calcutta. To meet the requirements of the Directorate of Industries, the following 14 classes of industries already included under the 86 broad classifications were, however, considered separately, namely, (1) steel trunks, (2) steel-wire products, (3) cutlery, (4) cycle parts, (5) locks, (6) silk-rearing, (7) silk-reeling, (8) silk-weaving, (9) artificial silk, (10) mats, (11) sports goods, (12) brush manufacture, (13) simple types of mathematical instruments and (14) coir and coir products. The small industries were thus classified into 100 classes in all. The names of the industries are shown in Appendix B. The schedule used for listing the names of industries is given in Appendix A.

1.3. The preliminary work as referred to in the paragraph 1.1 was completed by the field staff of the Agricultural Statistics Branch of the Bureau during the marginal time in 1952. In order to get more up-to-date information on the above 14 classes of industries, as mentioned in paragraph 1.2, it was necessary to carry out a special survey in certain centres of the districts, where the industries under investigation were known to be localised. In Birbhum during the first phase of the special survey, listing of establishments of specified industries was done on a complete enumeration basis in the following police-station areas, namely, Rampurhat, Rajnagar and Suri which are the localised centres for silk-rearing, silk-reeling and silk-weaving industries.

1.4. Each class of industry was, as in the case of small industries of Calcutta, further subdivided into the following 4 categories, viz., (1) using power and employing less than 10 workers, (2) using power and employing 10 or more workers, (3) not using power and employing less than 10 workers and (4) not using power and employing 10 or more workers.

2.1. Specified industries: It is to be noted, however, that the localised centres, constituting a fraction of the total area of the district, were surveyed in the year 1954 and in order to ascertain the total number of establishments in respect of specified industries, the following procedure has been adopted. As already stated, listing of establishments in urban areas during both the surveys was done on a complete enumeration basis. In the preliminary survey, all the towns in the district were surveyed but only selected centres where the specified industries are localised were covered during the second round survey. The total number of establishments in a specified industry in the district has been obtained by summing up the

number of such industries in those localised centres as found during the second round survey with the total number of establishments in the other towns as found during the first round. In the rural areas, estimates were first prepared for the entire district excluding the areas where the specified industries are localised. This number added up to the number of establishments obtained from the areas where the industries are localised was taken as the total number of establishments for the rural area as a whole.

2.2. It may be noticed in this connection that the above 14 industries were originally included under three parent classifications, viz., (i) General Engineering (29), (ii) Silk miscellaneous (53) and (iii) Unspecified industries (63). The numbers of establishments now included under the three parent classifications, therefore, have been taken to be the remainders of the original population figures under those broad heads after deducting the total numbers of establishments under the specified industries in each group. For example, the number of establishments under "general engineering" was obtained by subtracting the algebraic sum of the numbers of establishments under "steel trunks", "cutlery", "steel-wire products", "cycle-parts" and "locks" as obtained during the second round survey from the total number under parent classification in the preliminary survey. Expressed mathematically, the total number in the parent classification is $(N - \sum_i n_i)$ where N denotes the number of establishments obtained during the preliminary survey in the parent classification, and n_i represents the number of establishments in the i th specified industry during the second round survey. The same procedure has been adopted in both rural and urban areas.

3.1. **The Sample:** The total number of establishments included in categories 1, 2 and 4 of the different industries were found to be very small as compared to the total number of establishments in category 3. For the purpose of drawing samples for the economic survey, therefore, the entire district was first stratified as follows:—

- (i) Categories 1, 2 and 4 of each class of industry were considered separately for the urban and rural areas and (ii) the establishments in category 3 of each class of industry in the urban and rural areas were considered together for drawing samples. As pointed out in paragraph 1.4 of the report, category 3 includes small establishments not using power and employing less than 10 workers. As the main characteristics of these cottage industries are practically the same in both urban and rural areas, it was decided to consider them together for reducing the number of samples in the interest of economy.

3.2. **The Sample:** The number of samples drawn from each category and class of industry has been taken to be as follows:—

- (a) 1—25 ... Complete enumeration.
- (b) 26—100 ... 40 per cent. with a minimum of 25.
- (c) 101—500 ... 10 per cent. with a minimum of 40.
- (d) 501 and above 2.5 per cent. with a minimum of 50.

Samples were drawn systematically, but in those cases where systematic samples could not be drawn, principles of random sampling were followed. Altogether 1,009 samples were selected in this district.

3.3 It will be noticed that in the rural areas samples were drawn at two stages for the preparation of districtwise estimates for the various classes of industries. As pointed out in paragraph 1.1 the first stage

was confined to the listing of establishments in about 10 per cent. of the total number of villages. At the second stage a sub-sample of establishments was drawn for the economic survey on the basis given in paragraph 3.2.

3.4. On scrutiny of the economic survey records it was observed that both classification and category as recorded previously in certain schedules required to be changed. During the interval between listing and the economic enquiry, the number of workers engaged in some establishments was found to have changed requiring amendments of division into categories. Moreover, it was found in some cases that the classification of an establishment by industry on the basis of principal products as reported by the owners at the listing stage was not correct. The population figures accordingly had to be adjusted on the basis of sample figures. The basis finally adopted for adjustment of population figures is given below which is the same as in the case of the small industries of Calcutta.

There are 100 industries and 4 categories in each industry, i.e., in all $100 \times 4 = 400$ groups.

Let P_1 , P_2 and N_1 , N_2 denote respectively the population and sample figures in groups 1 and 2.

Let us further assume that n_1 out of n_1 samples as originally reported in group 1 actually belong to group 2 while n_2 out of N_2 samples actually belong to group 1 instead of group 2. The adjusted population figures in groups 1 and 2 have been taken to be equal to $(P_1 - \frac{n_1}{N_1} P_1 + \frac{n_2}{N_2} P_2)$ and $(P_2 - \frac{n_2}{N_2} P_2 + \frac{n_1}{N_1} P_1)$ respectively.

The above formulae have been generalised for adjusting population figures wherever more than two groups are involved.

4.1. **Field work for the economic enquiry:** The field work in connection with economic survey of the small industries was done in the marginal time in 1954 by the field staff of the Agricultural Statistics Branch in the district. It may be mentioned that the small industries of the State are not equally distributed particularly in rural areas. This created the need for large-scale movement of field staff in different police-stations. Programmes, however, were drawn in such a way that the entire survey work in the district was completed before the commencement of jute-harvest season. As the volume of work for the district was not enough to engage all the staff during the marginal period, some of the staff had to be deputed to other districts, where additional staff was necessary for completion of the survey. Economic enquiry of the district commenced on 2nd April 1954 and was completed by 15th July 1954. In all 17 assistant Investigators were engaged in the survey work and 1,095 man-days were spent.

4.2. The difficulties encountered by the field staff were of the same nature as experienced by the staff in other districts and were mainly as follows:

- (i) The owners of establishments in most cases do not maintain books of accounts. Information on specific items were, therefore, given by them only approximately. There was a general tendency to show the cost of production as being higher than what it was. It was, therefore, necessary in many cases to ask questions on allied matters to check up their statements.

- (ii) It was a very difficult task on the part of investigators to collect information from such establishments as have grown up as necessary adjuncts to big trading concern, such as radio and gramophone repairing, compounding of Ayurvedic medicines attached to the dispensary of a physician, etc.
- (iii) Identification of samples caused immense troubles to the staff. In rural areas, particularly in the absence of any name of the concern, it was very difficult to find out the actual location of the small industries and to trace out the owners of such concerns.
- (iv) Considerable difficulties were encountered by the field staff due to bad communication in some parts of the rural areas of this district.

5.1. Compilation: The scheme for the compilation and analysis of data in respect of towns other than Calcutta and rural areas of the State was approved and sanction finally accorded by the Finance Department on 9th June 1954 for the entertainment of necessary staff and for other contingent expenses in this connection. The staff sanctioned were 1 statistician, 1 supervisor, 12 inspectors, 60 assistant computers, 2 lower division clerks, 1 typist and 5 orderlies and peons. The statistician was in charge of scrutiny and analysis of the data. A Deputy Director of the Bureau supervised the work generally, the entire operations being conducted under the guidance of the Director. The compilation and analytical work started on 7th June 1954 and was completed on 6th March 1955. As the reports on the economic survey for all the districts could not be finalised by that date, sanction was accorded by the Finance Department for the posts of 1 statistician, 1 supervisor and 2 inspectors for a further period of 3 months with effect from 7th March 1955.

6.1. Schedule of the economic enquiry: The schedules used for the economic enquiry are shown in Appendix C. The first part of the schedule dealing with the general economic condition of the associated family remained the same as designed for the economic enquiry in Calcutta. Some additions were, however, made in the second part for the purpose of obtaining additional information relating to availability of raw materials, agencies for sale, character of competition, if any, faced by the industries and details about machineries and tools used, as required by the Directorate of Industries.

7.1. Details of the sample: A statement showing the total number of samples allotted in this district, number of establishments surveyed, number of schedules rejected due to different causes and the number of schedules finally accepted for analysis is shown in Appendix D. It will be seen that out of a total number of 1,009 samples, 689 samples only were accepted for analysis. 320 samples were rejected due to various reasons. Out of these 320 rejected samples, 105 were found closed, 16 not in existence any longer and 66 could not be traced. 15 samples were found registered with the Chief Inspector of Factories. In case of 17 samples the owner refused to give any information and 85 were rejected due to various reasons. These accounted for a total of 304 rejections. Only 16 schedules were rejected on scrutiny. Regarding factories which were not found in existence at the time of the economic survey in 1954, it may be stated that these were found functioning at the listing stage in 1952. Many of these small establishments crop up and go out of existence frequently or shift from place to place. The total number of such establishments, perhaps, remains more or less the same from year to

year in normal time. Whatever may be the implications of these peculiar circumstances, the estimates presented in this report refer to the economic conditions as found in the sample in 1954 applied to the total number of concerns as found during the listing stage in 1952.

8.1. Industries of the district: Appendix D referred to in the preceding paragraph shows the samples allotted to 49 classes of industries. As stated in paragraph 1.2 the total number of classes adopted for the surveys is 100 as shown in appendix B. No establishment of the remaining 51 classes of industries was found in the district, at any stage of the survey. It will also be noticed from Appendix D that information was not available for 7 classes of industries out of the above 49. These were found non-existent at the time of the economic survey. The economic data included in this report, therefore, refer to the remaining 42 industries. Only 26 out of 42 industries had more than 20 establishments according to estimates made. Industries having less than 21 establishments were lumped together as "all other industries" for the purpose of estimates of details. It was however decided that the specified industries as mentioned in paragraph 1.2 for which detailed information is required by the Directorate of Industries, should be shown separately and not included under the head "all other industries" even if any such industry had less than 21 establishments. Only 14 industries having less than 21 establishments were accordingly lumped together and the tables show details in respect of 28 industries. These are (1) rice milling, (2) rice products, (3) sweets, (4) sugar, (5) distilleries, (6) vegetable oils, (7) earthenwares, (8) cotton textiles, (9) chemicals, (10) general engineering, (11) blacksmith, (12) steel trunk, (13) cutlery, (14) footwear, (15) bricks, (16) woodware, (17) bamboo products, (18) bidi, (19) printing, (20) tailoring, (21) silk-rearing, (22) silk-reeling, (23) silk-weaving, (24) unspecified industries, (25) gold ornaments, (26) dairy, (27) carts and (28) mats. The tables also show details for 14 industries pooled together, each of which has less than 21 establishments in the district, namely, (1) wheat products, (2) biscuits, (3) soap (4) woollen textiles, (5) brass products, (6) rubber, (7) tobacco, (8) watch repairing, (9) laundry, (10) photographs, (11) photo framing, (12) apparel, (13) conch products and (14) musical instruments.

Table I indicates the number of establishments which were found at the listing stage but were found closed or non-existent during the survey, in the second phase. The establishments belong to 7 classes of industries, namely, (1) paper products, (2) steelware products, (3) shawl repairing, (4) hosiery, (5) electricity, (6) electroplating and (7) toys.

9.1. Results of the survey: As stated in paragraph 7.1 above 689 samples were accepted for analysis. The tables prepared as a result of this analysis are described below. The table headings are:—

- (1) Summary of results.
- (2) Employment position in the associated families by industries.
- (3) Distribution of average number of non-working dependants in the associated families by industries and by causes.
- (4) Percentage distribution of the members of the associated families (including servants, tutors, etc.) by industries and by standards of education.
- (5) Average annual income (Rs.) of the associated families by industries and by sources of income.

- (6) Distribution of land (owned and possessed) of associated families by industries.
- (7) Production of crops grown per associated family by industries and by varieties of crops.
- (8) Percentage distribution of family expenditure on groups of items of the associated families by industries.
- (9) Average number of man-months worked per establishment by industries and by total values of assets.
- (10) Average value (Rs.) of assets per establishment by industries and by different assets.
- (10A) Estimated number of some important machines used by selected industries.
- (11) Average value (Rs.) of liabilities per establishment by industries and by different liabilities.
- (12) Distribution of liabilities (Rs.) per establishment by industries and by sources of liabilities.
- (13) Labour employed per establishment by different age-groups.
- (14) Hired labour employed and wages paid per man-month per establishment by age-groups.
- (14A) Distribution of family labour by industries.
- (15) Consumption of fuels, lubricating materials, raw materials, etc., per establishment by industries.
- (15A) Quantity and value of raw materials, etc. per establishment by industries.
- (16) Production and sale of finished goods, amount received for work done for others per establishment and value of work done per man-month by industries.
- (16A) Quantity and value of finished products made during the year for sale per establishment by industries.
- (17) Average cost as percentage of average value of production per establishment by industries.

9.2. Wherever possible, data within each industry have been shown separately for each of the four categories of establishments enumerated in paragraph 1.4.

9.3. The weighted averages in each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures. The 14 industries, the total number of establishments in each of which is 20 or below have been grouped and shown as "all other industries". Reference may be made to the individual tables for obtaining information in details in the paragraph below. An attempt has been made to bring out the salient features only.

10.1. The tables are discussed below:—

Table 1: Summary of results.—This table summarises the statistics on (i) total number of establishments, (ii) total and average value of assets, (iii) total and average number of labour employed divided into family labour and hired labour, (iv) total and average amount of wages paid to

hired labour, (v) total and average value of raw materials, etc., consumed, (vi) total and average value of fuels consumed, (vii) total and average cost of production excluding family labour, (viii) total and average value of work done per establishment for each industry as well as (ix) average total cost (excluding family labour) as percentage of average value of production. Column (4) of the table shows the number of establishments within the district in each industry. It will be noticed that there were altogether 17,517 small manufacturing establishments in the district, 102 establishments were, however, excluded for lack of information at the listing stage. The number of establishments within each industry, for which relevant information could not be obtained, is given in column (5). Column (6) shows the number of establishments on the basis of which the estimates in the different tables presented in this report were prepared. It will be seen that the figures in column (6) have been obtained by subtracting the figures in column (5) from the figures given in column (4).

The total number of establishments in all small industries of the district of Birbhum has, therefore, been estimated to be 17,415. Total value of raw materials used is about Rs. 1.2 crores, total value of work done about Rs. 2.1 crores. Total labour employed is about 39,000 of whom about 4,200 only are hired. Total wages paid to hired labour per year in the small industries of the district of Birbhum are about 10.4 lakhs.

10.2. Details for individual industries will be available in the tables. For ready reference the industries have been divided into groups by different characteristics and shown below. Except (a) below the distribution are for averages. For example, in these industries whose assets have been shown as between Rs. 501 to Rs. 2,500 there may be a few establishments whose assets are above or below the aforesaid range. The statement means that the average assets of establishments in those industries fall within this range. It should also be noted that in some cases the values of few large establishments often raise the average value for the industry as a whole so as to shift the industry into a group of higher value. For a study of details reference should be made to the appropriate tables at the end of the report. The distribution has been shown under the following headings:—

- (a) Distribution into groups by number of establishments.
- (b) Distribution into groups by average value of assets per establishment.
- (c) Distribution into groups by average number of workers per establishment including family labour.
- (d) Distribution into groups by percentage of family labour to total labour per establishment.
- (e) Distribution into groups by average wages paid to hired labour per year per establishment.
- (f) Distribution into groups by total labour employed per industry including family labour.
- (g) Distribution into groups by average value of raw materials consumed per year per establishment.
- (h) Distribution into groups by average cost of production excluding family labour per year per establishment.

- (i) Distribution into groups by average value of work done per year per establishment.
- (j) Distribution into groups by total value of work done per year per industry.
- (k) Distribution into groups by average income per year per establishment including cost of family labour.

The above are discussed below. The main tables show estimates for 28 industries, each separately and 14 industries lumped together. But in presenting the distributions as indicated above each industry of the group of the aforesaid 14 industries have been considered separately. The numbers of establishments being small the estimates are subject to large errors in respect of these 14 industries. The tables should therefore be used with caution wherever any of these 14 industries occur.

(a) Distribution into groups by number of establishments

Number of establishments.		Number of industries.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Up to 5	8	Soap, brass products, steel-trunk, cutlery, rubber, bricks photographs and photo framing.
6—25	9	Wheat products, biscuits, woollen textiles, tobacco, watch, repairing, laundry, apparel, conch products and musical instruments.
26—250	9	Distilleries, vegetable oils, chemicals, general engineering, footwear, printing, silk reeling, carts and mats.
251—1,000	..	9	Rice products, sweets, sugar, earthen wares, blacksmith, tailoring, unspecified industries, gold ornaments and dairy.
1,001—2,500	..	6	Rice milling, woodware, bamboo products, bidi, silk rearing and silk weaving.
2,501 and above	..	1	Cotton textiles.
Total		42	

The names of the industries have been shortened in these tables. Here sugar means all kinds of sugar products like sugarcandy, gur, etc. It is evident from this table that none of the industries under soap, brass products, steel-trunk, cutlery, rubber, bricks, photographs and photo framing shown in the first row has more than 5 establishments. Similarly, the last row shows that there are more than 2,500 establishments in only one industry, namely, cotton textiles. The actual number is shown in the table itself. It may be noted that the largest number of small establishments occur in the following seven industries, namely, rice milling, woodware, bamboo products, bidi, silk-rearing and silk-weaving in ascending order. These seven industries account for about 58 per cent. of the total of 17,415 establishments in the district.

(b) *Distribution into groups by average value of assets per establishment.*

Average value of assets. (Rs.)	Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 100 .		4,680	Rice milling, rice products, bamboo products, unspecified industries, conch products and mats.
101—500 .	19	8,911	Sugar, earthenwares, cotton textiles, woollen textiles, brass products, blacksmith, footwear, rubber, bricks, woodware, tailoring, silk-rearing, silk-reeling, watch repairing, dairy, laundry, carts, apparel and musical instruments.
501—2,500 .	13	3,652	Sweets, distilleries, biscuits, soap, chemicals, general engineering, steel-trunk, cutlery, bidi, silk-weaving, gold ornaments, photographs and photo framing.
2,501 and above .		172	Wheat products, vegetable oils, tobacco and printing.
Total .	42	17,415	

It appears from the first row that there are six industries, namely, rice milling, rice products, bamboo products and mats in which the total number of establishments is 4,680 and in which the average value of total assets does not exceed Rs. 100. Similarly, the last row shows that there are in all 172 establishments in four industries, namely, wheat products, vegetable oils, tobacco and printing in which the assets exceed Rs. 2,500 per establishment. The concentration is heavy in the group Rs. 101—500 which accounts for 51 of the total number of establishments in the district.

(c) *Distribution into groups by average number of workers per establishment including family labour.*

Average number of workers.	Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
-1	5	21	Brass products, bricks, photo framing conch products and musical instruments
1—2	19	6,593	Rice products, sugar, vegetable oils, woollen textiles, chemicals, general engineering, blacksmith, cutlery, rubber, woodware, bamboo products, tailoring, silk, reeling, unspecified industries, gold, ornaments, watch repairing, photographs apparel and mats.
2—3 ..	12	9,265	Wheat products, rice milling, sweets, soap, earthenwares, cotton textiles, footwear, tobacco, bidi, silk-rearing, laundry and carts.
3—4 ..	4	1,353	Biscuits, printing, silk weaving and dairy.
4 and above	2	183	Distilleries and steel-trunk.
Total	42	17,415	

Here the group 1—2 actually indicates the range 1.01—2.00. Similarly for other group. The first row shows the names of industries which are smallest in size and do not employ more than one person on the average. Similarly for other rows. Concentration is heavy in two groups 1—2 and 2—3. The former accounts for about 38 per cent. and the latter about 53 per cent., a total of 91 per cent. of the total number of establishments. The largest number of industries occur in the first group whereas the latter covers a smaller number. Six industries with 1,536 establishments employ more than 3 persons on the average.

(d) Distribution into groups by percentage of family labour to total labour per establishment.

Percentage of family labour to total labour.	Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0—25	1	3	Steel trunk.
25—50	4	722	Biscuits, sugar, distilleries and printing.
50—75	4	1,276	Wheat products, chemicals, tobacco and bidi.
75—90	11	4,059	Sweets, soap, earthenwares, general engineering, footwear, woodware, tailoring, gold ornaments, dairy, laundry and photographs.
90—100 ..		11,355	Rice milling, rice products, vegetable oils, cotton textiles, woollen textiles, brass products, blacksmith, cutlery, rubber, bricks, bamboo products, silk-rearing silk-reeling, silk-weaving, unspecified industries, watch repairing, photo framing, carts, apparel, conch products, musical instruments and mats.
Total	42	17,415	

The group 25—50 actually indicates the range 25.01—50.00. Similarly for other groups. The first and second row indicates that steel-trunk, biscuits, sugar, distilleries and printing with 725 establishments employ family labour which is less than 50 per cent. of the total labour. The concentration is the highest in the last group, i.e., 90-100, comprising 65 per cent. of the total number of establishments in the district. Twenty-two out of a total of 42 industries occur in this group. It shows that the small industries of this district mostly employ family labour.

(e) Distribution into groups by average wages paid to hired labour per year per establishment.

Average wages paid to hired labour (Rs.)	Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 10 ..	6	6,215	Rice milling, rice products, silk-rearing, silk-weaving, unspecified industries and carts.
11—100 ..	7	3,783	Sugar, earthenwares, blacksmith, footwear, woodware, tailoring and watch repairing.
101—250 ..	10	2,399	Wheat products, sweets, vegetable oils, soap, chemicals, general engineering, bidi dairy, laundry and photographs.
251—750 ..	3	431	Biscuits, tobacco, and gold ornaments.
751—1,000 ..	2	47	Steel trunk and printing.
1,001 and above ..	1	180	Distilleries.
Total ..	29	13,055	

The number of industries shown in this table is 29 as against 42 in other tables. This is on account of the fact that in 13 industries with 25 per cent. of the total number of establishments, no hired labour is employed and hence no payment of wages is made by them. The largest number of establishments pays not exceeding Rs. 10 per year as wages to hired labour. It is noticeable that only one industry having 180 establishments pays wages about Rs. 1,000 per year on the average to hired labour.

(f) Distribution into groups by total labour employed per industry including family labour.

Total labour.	Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 10	10	42	Soap, brass products, cutlery, rubber, bricks, photographs, photo framing, apparel, conch products and musical instruments.
11—100 . .		117	Wheat products, biscuits, woollen textiles, chemicals, steel trunk, tobacco, watch repairing and laundry.
101—500		1,015	Vegetable oils, general engineering, footwear, printing, silk-reeling, carts and mats.
501—1,000		2,305	Sugar, distilleries, tailoring, unspecified industries, gold ornaments and dairy.
1,001—2,500		5,522	Rice products, sweets, earthenwares, blacksmith, woodware and bamboo products.
2,501—5,000		5,892	Rice milling, bidi, silk-rearing and silk-weaving.
5,001 and above		2,522	Cotton textiles.
Total	42	17,415	

It will be seen from the first row that there are 10 industries, namely, soap, brass products, cutlery, etc., which employ not more than 10 workers in all the establishments together. Similarly, the second row shows that each of the eight industries, namely, wheat products, biscuits, etc., employ between 11—100 workers. It will be noticed that the largest number of total labour (5,001 and above) is employed in the cotton textile industry. It may be pointed out here that in cotton textile industry no hired labour is employed and family labour constitutes 90 per cent. of the total labour. The actual number of total labour employed by each industry may be read from Table 1.

(g) Distribution into groups by average value of raw materials consumed per year per establishment.

Average value of raw materials. (Rs.) (1)	Number of industries. (2)	Number of establishments. (3)	Names of industries. (4)
Up to 25 .	1	162	Mats.
26—100 . .	7	3,225	Earthenwares, cutlery, rubber, bamboo products, tailoring, unspecified industries and watch repairing.
101—500		7,173	Rice milling, rice products, sugar, chemicals, brass products, general engineering, blacksmith, bricks, woodware, silk-rearing, laundry, carts, apparel, conch products and musical instruments.
501—2,500	11	5,615	Wheat products, cotton textiles, woollen-textiles, steel-trunk, footwear, bidi, printing, silk-reeling, silk-weaving, gold ornaments and photo framing.
2,501—5,000	4	922	Sweets, soap, dairy and photographs.
5,001—10,000	3	301	Biscuits, distilleries and vegetable oils.
10,001 and above	1	17	Tobacco.
Total	42	17,415	

The above table shows the extent of use of raw materials by different industries. The first row indicates that the average value of raw materials used per establishment does not exceed Rs. 25 in only one industry, namely, mats. The concentration is heavy in two groups Rs. 101-500 and Rs. 501-2,500. The former group has 41 per cent. and the latter 32 per cent., a total of 73 per cent. of the total number of establishments. It may be pointed out here that there are 318 establishments in the district, belonging to 4 industries, namely, biscuits, distilleries, vegetable oils and tobacco in which the average value of raw materials used per year per establishment exceeds Rs. 5,000.

(h) Distribution into groups by average cost of production excluding family labour per year per establishment.

Average cost of production excluding family labour. (Rs.) (1)	Number of industries. (2)	Number of establishments. (3)	Names of industries. (4)
Up to 100 . .	3	2,069	Bamboo products, unspecified industries and mats.
101—250 . .	9	6,958	Rice milling, rice products, earthenwares, woodware, tailoring, silk-rearing, watch repairing, apparel and conch products.
251—750 . .	12	5,275	Sugar, cotton textiles, brass products, general engineering, blacksmith, cutlery, rubber, silk reeling, silk-weaving, laundry, carts and musical instruments.
751—2,500 . .	7	1,466	Woollen textiles, chemicals, footwear, bricks, bidi, printing and photo framing.
2,501—5,000 . .	7	1,329	Wheat products, sweets, soap, steel-trunk, gold ornaments, dairy and photographs.
5,001 and above . .	4	318	Biscuits, distilleries, vegetable oils and tobacco.
Total . .	42	17,415	

The cost of production shown above includes all costs, that is, cost of raw materials, fuels, rents, etc., and labour including contribution of casual labour but excluding that of family labour. The largest concentration of industries is in the group Rs. 251-750, but the largest number of establishments occurs in the group Rs. 101-250. It is noticeable that the average cost of production per year per establishment exceeds Rs. 5,000 in case of four industries, namely, biscuits, distilleries, vegetable oils and tobacco with 318 establishments. It is less than Rs. 100 in the cases of the following three industries, namely, bamboo products, unspecified industries and mats. It may be further pointed out that all small industries in this district use raw materials as may be seen from Table 1.

(i) Distribution into groups by average value of work done per year per establishment.

Average value of work done. (Rs.)	Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 250		2,069	Bamboo products, unspecified industries and mats.
251—500		4,937	Rice milling, rice products, sugar and silks rearing.
501—1,000		5,223	Earthenwares, cotton textiles, cutlery, rubber, woodware, tailoring, silk-reeling and conch products.
1,001—2,500	13	2,114	Woollen textiles, chemicals, brass products, general engineering, blacksmith, bricks, silk-weaving, watch repairing, laundry, photo framing, carts, apparel and musical instruments.
2,501—5,000		2,751	Wheat products, sweets, steel-trunk, footwear, bidi, printing, gold ornaments, dairy and photographs.
5,001 and above		321	Biscuits, distilleries, vegetable oils, soap and tobacco
Total	42	17,415	

The above table shows the average value of work done (based on sale value) as against the cost of production shown in the previous table. The average production value is less than Rs. 250 in 2,069 establishments which constitutes 12 per cent. of the total number of establishments in the district. It may be pointed out that in 321 establishments belonging to 5 industries namely, biscuits, distilleries, vegetable oils, soap and tobacco, the average value of work done per establishment exceeds Rs. 5,000.

(j) Distribution into groups by total value of work done per year per industry.

Total value of work done. (Rs.)	Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 2,500 ..	4	7	Brass products, rubber, bricks and photo framing.
2,501—10,000 ..	5	30	Steel-trunk, cutlery, apparel, conch products and musical instruments.
10,001—75,000 ..	9	740	Wheat products, soap, woollen textiles chemicals, unspecified industries, watch repairing, laundry, photographs and mats.
75,001—5,00,000 ..	12	4,796	Rice products, biscuits, sugar, earthen wares, general engineering, footwear, bamboo products, tobacco, printing, tailoring, silk-reeling and carts.
5,00,001—25,00,000	9	9,858	Rice milling, distilleries, cotton textiles blacksmith, woodware, silk-rearing, silk-weaving, gold ornaments and dairy.
25,00,001 and above	3	1,984	Sweets, vegetable oils and bidi.
Total ..	42	17,415	

The above table shows that the total value of work done per year in each of the following three industries, namely, sweets, vegetable oils and bidi exceeds Rs. 25,00,000, suggesting that these industries had the largest turnovers in the district of Birbhum. In each of the following 9 industries, namely, rice milling, distilleries, cotton textiles, etc., the value of work done per year is between 5 lakhs and 25 lakhs of rupees. The largest number of industries lie in the group Rs. 75,001-5,00,000. The total number of establishments in this group constitutes 28 per cent. of the total number of establishments.

(k) Distribution into groups by average income per year per establishment including cost of family labour

Average income per establishment (Rs.)	Number of industries.	Number of establishments.	Names of industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Up to 100 ..	4	2,988	Sugar, silk-rearing, unspecified industries and mats.
101—250 ..	5	4,236	Rice milling, rice products, bricks, bamboo products and silk-rearing.
251—500 ..	9	5,267	Wheat products, distilleries, earthenwares, cotton textiles, chemicals, steel-trunk, bidi, tailoring and conch products.
501—1,000 ..	19	4,724	Sweets, vegetable oils, woollen textiles, brass products, general engineering, blacksmith, cutlery, rubber, woodware, printing, silk-weaving, gold ornaments, watch repairing, dairy, laundry, photo framing, carts, apparel and musical instruments.
1,001 and above	5	200	Biscuits, soap, footwear, tobacco and photographs.
Total	42	17,415	

This table shows the distribution by average income, which includes the value of family labour. It is noticeable that 4 of the industries, namely, sugar, silk-rearing, unspecified industries and mats, having 2,988 establishments have an average annual income below Rs. 100. The highest concentration is in the income-group Rs. 251-500. It may be said that nearly 42 per cent. of the total number of establishments falling within the first two groups, hardly make any profit. Five industries, namely, biscuits, soap, footwear, tobacco and photographs with 200 establishments have an average profit of more than Rs. 1,000 per year according to their own statement. Other details may be read from Tables 1 and 17.

Table 2: Employment position in the associated families by industries.—(i) This table gives a distribution of the members of the associated families as to whether the members are in gainful employment, non-working dependants or domestic servants, etc. Those members (including the owner of the establishment) who contribute to the family income either by their personal occupations or by working in the industry, agriculture, trade, etc., belonging to the family, have been taken to be in gainful employment. The members who work part-time in the said industry, agriculture or trade, etc., have also been included under this head. The second category, namely, “non-working dependants” includes those who do not work in the industry, agriculture or trade, belonging to the family and depend entirely on the income of the family for their livelihood. In the third category have been shown all other members taking meals with the family including domestic servants, tutors, guest, etc. The average size of the family, as indicated in column (4) is the total of the averages shown in the subsequent columns giving the detailed distribution.

As has been observed in other districts, the average size of the family lies between 4 and 7 persons roughly. It is about 8 or more in the cases of the families associated with 6 industries, namely, sugar, distilleries, general engineering, bricks, printing and dairy. It is the highest (14.28) in the case of general engineering and the lowest (2.00) in steel-trunk industry. The average size is as low as 2.41 in unspecified industries and 3.22 in bamboo products. It may be noted that the estimated average size of the families associated with brick industry is found to be 11.00. It is worth mentioning that in general engineering and in bricks, the number of non-working dependants are 9.84 and 9.00, respectively, and in fact the highest in the table, to make up high averages in the size of the family. It is observed that in 5 industries, namely, rice milling, rice products, silk-reeling, unspecified industries and mats, the numbers of females in gainful employment are much greater than those of the males. The average numbers of non-working dependants in these families are also less than 2, the number of adult non-working dependants being practically negligible. The numbers of male and female members in gainful occupation are almost equal in silk-weaving industry. In case of 9 industries, namely, distilleries, vegetable oils, chemicals, steel-trunk, cutlery, bricks, printing, tailoring and gold ornaments no female is employed in gainful occupation. The total number of adults in gainful employment varies in general from 1.00 to 2.44, except in the cases of cotton textiles (2.82), general engineering (2.95), silk-weaving (3.55) and dairy (2.94). It is to be noted, however, that the working dependants have been included under persons in gainful occupation, and it is not unlikely that many adults do part-time work in these industries. All the adult males belonging to the families associated with the following industries, namely, footwear, bricks, bamboo products and unspecified industries are found to be gainfully employed. In 15 industries children (age-group: 12-15 years) are engaged in gainful employment. Children below 12 years of age are

employed in 3 industries only, namely, rice milling, earthenwares and silk-rearing. It is however significant that there are domestic servants, etc., in most cases.

(ii) The total number of small establishments in the district has been estimated to be 17,415. Taking the average family size to be about 5 and assuming that each family owns not more than one manufacturing establishment, it will be seen that the small industries of the district population of about 87 thousand belonging to the families of the owners of these concerns. It has been seen that the total number of hired labour in these industries is of the order of 4,200. Constitution of their families and the number of earners per family is not known. On the assumption that each earner supports 5 persons, including himself, it may be noted that small industries in the district support 21,000 persons. The small industries of the district, therefore, directly support a population of 1.08 lakhs out of the aggregate population of about 10.7 lakhs.

Table 3: Distribution of average number of non-working dependants in the associated families by industries and by causes.—In Table 2 was given an indication as to the average number of non-working dependants. This table points out the causes for the dependance and shows the contribution of each of the causes to the total number. The causes of dependance have been shown under different categories, viz., student, sick or infirm, dull season, want of employment and not seeking employment.

As already stated in the above paragraphs, the numbers of non-working dependants are very high, being 9.84 and 9.00, respectively, in general engineering and brick industries. The number varies between 2.60 and 7.11 in all the remaining industries excepting rice milling (1.56), rice products (1.33), steel-trunk (1.00), bamboo products (1.48), silk-reeling (1.76), unspecified industries (0.62) and mats (1.67). It is noticed that the highest contribution is from column (8), i.e., persons not seeking employment. This, however, includes children, old and retired persons and women having no personal occupation. It may be seen that in the families associated with 3 industries, namely, steel-trunk, bricks and unspecified industries all non-working dependants are persons who do not seek employment. The average number of persons not seeking employment is very high in the families engaged in sugar (4.00), general engineering (6.55), bricks (9.00) as already stated and printing (4.41). Next in importance comes column (4), i.e., students. There are some students in the families engaged in almost all industries except in mats. The average number of students is the highest (3.15) in general engineering industry which has the highest family size. It is observed that a fair number of sick people is being supported. In the case of silk-reeling industry, however, dependance due to sickness is not observed. Unemployment due to dull season has been observed in the families associated with printing industry only. There is a considerable number of persons getting no employment in the families associated with 13 out of 29 industries shown in this table.

Table 4: Percentage distribution of the members of the associated families (including servants, tutors, etc.) by industries and by standards of education.—This table furnishes an idea of the standard of education of the members of the families associated with the industries. Columns (4) and (5) show the percentages under “illiterate” and under “just literate”.

It is seen that the members are mostly illiterates or just literates. The percentage of illiterates is more than 50 in most industries except in the cases of distilleries, chemicals, general engineering, steel-trunk, printing, tailoring and “all other industries”. In mats it is noticed that the members are all illiterates. In the case of steel-trunk industry it is observed that

half the members in the families have read up to non-matric standard only while the rest are all illiterates. This estimate, however, should be read with caution as it is based on one sample only. The percentage distribution of members above non-matric standard has been given in columns (8) to (14) and it is noticed that a small percentage of members only could receive a higher standard of education beyond this stage. It is to be seen that in the case of chemicals industry, percentages of members falling under "graduate technical" and "other technical studies" are 0.92 and 3.24, respectively. In course of economic survey of samples, it was observed that some professional doctors with medical degrees were the owners of certain chemical establishments where medicines are compounded. It may be pointed out that persons who are medical licentiates or have Ayurvedic certificates have been found in the families associated with this industry.

Table 5: Average annual income (Rs.) of the associated families by industries and sources of income:—(i) This table gives information on the average net income per family from different sources, such as, agriculture, industry, trade, other occupations, etc. Information in respect of each industry has been given for each of the four categories of establishments, the same as mentioned in paragraph 1.4. The pooled picture of the industry as a whole has also been indicated.

It will be seen that, generally speaking, the families associated with all industries for all categories, have net income from industrial source, as shown in column (7). Only in the case of "all other industries" there is one establishment under category 1 showing a loss of about Rs. 1,300. In 4 industries only, namely, woodware, bidi, silk-weaving and "all other industries" there are establishments in category 4 and it is observed that the income from such establishments is greater than the establishments under category 3. Income from industry is higher than that from any other source in the associated families except in 14 industries, namely, rice milling, rice products, sugar, distilleries, vegetable oils, chemicals, general engineering, steel trunk, bricks, printing, silk-rearing, silk-reeling unspecified industries and mats. These industries with the exception of rice products, general engineering, bricks and mats, derive greater income from agricultural source. In rice products, bricks and mats the major income is obtained from "other occupations", while in general engineering, the highest income is derived from trade. The highest income from agriculture per family appears to occur under sugar industry (Rs. 1,287) and the lowest in mats industry (Rs. 53). It is also noticeable that all the industries of the district derive some net income from this source. The income from agriculture is also very high (Rs. 1,010) in printing industry while in three cases, namely, rice products, sweets and bamboo products, the income is less than Rs. 100. The highest income per family from industry exceeds Rs. 1,000 in the case of two industries only, namely, footwear and "all other industries". In sugar industry, the income is the lowest (Rs. 15 only), where the income from agriculture has been found to be the highest. Income from this source is as low as Rs. 82, Rs. 80 and Rs. 97 respectively in silk-rearing, unspecified industries and mats.

(ii) The expression "mechanised" in this report has been used to denote power-driven establishments as against hand-operated concerns which will be called non-mechanised. It may be noticed from the tables that almost all industries except a few, did not show any mechanised establishments, that is, establishments using power. In the following 4 industries a few mechanised establishments were found, namely, sweets, printing, gold ornaments and "all other industries". Here mechanisation appears to bring in higher incomes. The only exception has been observed in the case of "all other industries" where one establishment has a negative income, as has been mentioned earlier.

Table 6. Distribution of land (owned and possessed) of associated families by industries:—This table furnishes information on the land (cultivated or otherwise) which is owned or possessed per family. Total acres in possession as shown in column (8) have been taken to be equal to the sum total of the total acres owned by the family and total acreage of lands let in minus total acres let out. Total acreages of all lands owned and actually possessed by the family have been accordingly calculated and shown in columns (13) and (14) respectively. It has been pointed out in connection with Table 5 that all the industries of the district derive some additional income from agricultural operations. The area of cultivated lands owned by each of these industries have been shown under column (4) of this table. It is obvious, therefore, that all the industries have owned cultivated lands the size of which is less than one acre in the following cases, namely, rice products, footwear, bamboo products, unspecified industries, carts and mats. The size of cultivated lands owned is the highest (12.72 acres) in the case of sugar industry. It is also high in the cases of distilleries (8.84), vegetable oils (8.18), chemical (6.92), general engineering (6.81), steel-trunk (6.66), bricks (7.33), and printing (8.51). In the remaining cases the size of cultivated lands owned varies between 1.00 and 2.90 acres, except in the cases of tailoring (4.39) and dairy (4.71) industries. No cultivated land is let out by the families associated with vegetable oils and mats industries, while additional lands are let in by them for purposes of cultivation. It may be further observed that the families engaged in steel-trunk industry let out all lands they own, according to their own statements. 3 industries, namely, sugar, bricks and tailoring let out about 7.5 and 4 acres of land respectively. The families engaged in 5 other industries, namely, sweets, cutlery, bamboo products, silk-weaving and "all other industries" let out a major share of owned lands. Additional lands have been let in by the families associated with 19 industries as shown in the table. The families associated with general engineering industry possess some 14 acres of land which is not available for cultivation. Lands other than cultivated is also appreciable in size in the families associated with sugar industry of the district. Other details may be read from the table itself.

Table 7: Production of crops grown per associated family by industries and by varieties of crops:—Details were furnished in Table 6 in respect of lands which are either owned or possessed. In the case of land let out the owners are either getting an annual rent or the share of the total crops grown. In the cases of cultivated lands let in and in own possession the family gets the produce of the lands. The total income from agriculture has been correspondingly shown in Table 5 already discussed. The present Table shows the total quantity and the value of the crops actually grown by the families by own cultivation.

Out of all industries possessing cultivable lands, families associated with steel-trunk industry had let out their lands as stated earlier and as such no principal crops were grown by them. In the rest of the cases, paddy has been the most important crop grown, although pulses are grown in some cases as additional crops. Jute appears to have been grown by the families associated with the silk-rearing industry only, while sugarcane has been grown by those associated with 8 industries, namely, sugar, distilleries, vegetable oils, bidi, printing, silk-rearing silk-reeling and silk-weaving. It may be seen in the Table that although values of crops have been shown, the quantities have not been entered against them in some cases, because information regarding them was not available.

Table 8: Percentage distribution of family expenditure on groups of items of the associated families by industries:—This table gives details of

the percentage expenditure on the major heads of consumption, namely, (1) food, (2) fuel and light, (3) clothing, (4) house rent and (5) miscellaneous. These five major heads of consumption are the usually accepted five groups taken into account in the construction of the cost of living index numbers. The expenditures on total food has been sub-divided into classes; viz., (i) cereals and (ii) all other food items.

In 6 industries, namely, sugar, vegetable oils, steel-trunk, cutlery, bricks and silk-rearing, information regarding the value of cereals consumed was not available as the industries consumed cereals that are home-grown. The percentage expenditure for industries, therefore, have not been shown. As between the major heads of consumption the percentage expenditure on total food is the highest in all the families engaged in small industries in the district. As between the industries the percentage expenditure on total food is comparatively less in the following 2 industries, namely, distilleries and cotton textiles. It is comparatively high in bamboo products, tailoring and mats industries. It could be stated, therefore, that as far as standard of living is concerned, the former group fares better and the latter worse than the averages amongst these families engaged in small industries. Next in importance is the expenditure on total miscellaneous items. Expenditure on fuel and light is less than that on clothing in all the cases. The percentage expenditure on house rent appears to be the highest in the case of chemicals industry where it is found to be 3.76

Table 9: Average number of man-months worked per establishment by industries and by total value of assets:—This table indicates the average number of man-months worked in each industry classified by values of assets. Six different ranges in the value of assets have been envisaged in this study beginning from the range "Rs. 1 to Rs. 1,000" and ending with the range "Rs. 5,001 and above". It will be realised that in a general enquiry of this nature it was not possible to collect reliable data about working capital. An attempt was, however, made to collect information about current assets and liabilities as shown in the next two Tables. The sources of liabilities have also been shown in Table 12. It will be seen from the next Table that assets include land and buildings, machineries and tools, etc., as well as stocks, amount due from customers and cash as on the date of enquiry. The liabilities, that is, the amount owed to others as on the date of enquiry may be read from Table 11. It is to be noted that the values shown for land and buildings, machineries, stocks, etc., are rough estimates only. Details about man-months of employment provided by the establishments of various industries in the different categories and belonging to the six groups of assets may be read in the table itself.

It is noticed from the table that assets do not exceed Rs. 1,000 in the cases of 9 industries, namely, rice milling, rice products, earthenwares, cutlery, bricks, bamboo products, silk-reeling, unspecified industries and mats. Only in 12 industries out of 29 as shown in this table assets exceed Rs. 3,000. The establishments under steel-trunk industry have assets lying in the group Rs. 1,001—2,000. It may further be seen that except in 3 industries, namely, chemicals, general engineering and printing, the total value of assets of most of the establishments of each industry lies between Rs. 1 and Rs. 1,000. It may be stated here that generally speaking, more persons are employed as assets increase in sweets, sugar, distilleries, vegetable oils, chemicals, woodware, silk-rearing, silk-weaving, dairy and carts. In general engineering, however, employment appears to diminish as assets increase, while in cotton textiles employment appears to remain

the same in the first two asset-groups. It is further to be noted that employment is the highest in the establishments having assets of more than Rs. 5,000 excepting those under bidi and printing. Other details may be read from the table itself.

Table 10: Average value (Rs.) of assets per establishment by industries and by different assets.—This table furnishes an idea of the average value of different types of assets. It also shows average value of assets in different categories.

Assets in land and buildings are to be found in all the industries of the district except in the case of steel-trunk. It is less than Rs. 50 in the cases of 6 industries, namely, rice milling, rice products, bamboo products, bidi, unspecified industries excepting bidi, the average total assets do not exceed Rs. 50. It may further be pointed out in this connection that as between the different assets, those in land and building are the highest except in the cases of sugar, vegetable oils, chemical, bidi, printing, tailoring, dairy and carts industries. Assets in land and buildings appear to be very high in the cases of general engineering and "all other industries", where the value are Rs. 1,049 and Rs. 1,619 respectively. It is noticed that in several industries even non-mechanised establishments use machines and tools that are hand-operated. The printing industry, in particular, has the highest assets in machinery and tools, the values under these two items being Rs. 2,249 and Rs. 1,141 respectively. It may also be noted that one mechanised large establishment under vegetable oils have machines worth Rs. 37,200 though the all combined average for the industry in this item is not very high. Values of stocks of raw materials exceed Rs. 400 in 3 industries only, viz., bidi (Rs. 413), printing (Rs. 421), and "all other industries" (Rs. 564). Value of livestock has been shown under "other assets" in the cases of vegetable oils and dairy industries. Other details may be read from the table itself.

Table 10A: Estimated number of some important machines used by selected industries.—Table 10 gave the information on the average value of assets. This table shows the estimated number of some important machines ordinarily used in the case of 12 out of 42 industries in the district.

It is noticeable from the table that in vegetable oil industry, each of the establishments on an average use one ghani without motor, while the estimated number of motor-driven ghanis in use in this industry is only 14. On the average, more than one handloom is used by each establishment engaged in cotton textiles and silk-weaving industries. The estimated number of sewing machines used by the small industries of the district is 575, 562 of which belong to 500 tailoring concerns and the remaining 13 machines are to be found in some 169 establishment under footwear. In the case of silk-reeling industry, each establishment has more than two reeling machines with some charkas on an average. In 44 printing concerns there are 50 printing machines, 2 of which are automatic, supplemented by 61 cutting machines. In 397 establishments of gold ornaments some 15 polishing machines without power are found to be used. There are only 7 wheat grinding diesel machines in 17 wheat product concerns, while in general engineering industry only 6 drill machines are to be found in 98 establishments. On the average 3 soap making concerns have one cutting machine each, though one do not possess a stamping machine. Four cameras are running in 5 establishments under photographs industry. The names of other tools and accessories used by different industries of the district have been shown in Appendix E.

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Table 11: Average value (Rs.) of liabilities per establishment by industries and by different liabilities. Table 11 shows the average value of liabilities as against the average value of assets given in Table 10.

It may be seen from the table that not all establishments have liabilities. In fact, the number of establishments in any industry having liabilities on any account is comparatively small in the blacksmith industry. Out of a total number of 658 establishments only 4 have liabilities on account of land and building. Liabilities on any account have, therefore, been shown as averages for only those establishments which have particular liabilities. The estimated number of establishments having the liabilities has been shown within brackets in each case. The last column, however, gives the average for each industry as a whole taking into account all establishments in the industry concerned. These specialities should be remembered while reading the table. The averages for any industry as a whole could be calculated by multiplying the average shown in the table by the number shown against it within parenthesis, and dividing the product by the total number of establishments shown in column (6) of Table 1. The following point relating to the variability of the liability as between sources and industries may be noted:

- (a) There is no liability whatsoever in the following 4 industries, namely, sugar, earthenwares, steel-trunk and mats. It may be pointed out in this connection that though some establishments under rice products, blacksmith, bamboo products and silk-rearing industries have liabilities on account of land and building or raw materials, the average value of liability per establishment is so small that the average for each of these four industries taken as a whole becomes quite negligible.
- (b) In the case of 6 industries only, namely, distilleries, vegetable oils, bricks, bidi, printing and "all other industries" the average value of liability per establishment as shown in column (12) lies between Rs. 175 and Rs. 490. In each of these industries excepting bricks, average total assets as shown in column (15) of Table 10 is higher than the average value of liability. In the case of bricks industry, however, there is an average total asset of Rs. 280 as against any average value of liability to the extent of Rs. 400.
- (c) The remaining industries have an average value of liability per establishment lying between Re. 1 and Rs. 50.
- (d) The footwear industry has greater liabilities on account of fixed capital, i.e., land and buildings, machines and tools.
- (e) A larger number of establishments have liabilities on account of raw materials than on any other account. In the cases of the following 10 industries, namely, rice milling, rice products, chemicals, cutlery, bricks, bamboo products, silk-rearing, silk-reeling, unspecified industries and carts, the establishments having liabilities have so, on account of raw materials only.
- (f) Information on the rates of interest is mostly not available. In a few cases it is observed that the rate of interest varies from 3 to 37.5 per cent.

Table 12: Distribution of liabilities (Rs.) per establishment by industries and by sources of liabilities.—The information on the average value of each type of liability was shown in Table 11. This table gives an indication as to the sources of these liabilities with corresponding average values shown under each.

There is almost no liability from the source, co-operative society except in vegetable oils industry. Financial help from banks was received in the cases of general engineering, footwear, bricks, tailoring, gold ornaments and "all other industries", the major amount of which was paid on account of raw materials. Two industries only, viz., vegetable oils and "all other industries" obtained loans from the State, which were mostly spent on raw materials. Most of the establishments having liabilities were meeting their requirements from private sources. It is to be noted, however, that the averages have been calculated over all the establishments in the industries concerned and not merely the establishment receiving the loan.

Table 13: Labour employed per establishment by different age-groups.—This table furnishes information on the labour employed under each of the 4 categories, in all the 42 industries, pooled together. Under both family and hired labour, details have been given showing the number engaged per establishment as also the man-months worked in the industry. Information on the number per establishment is shown in column (2) and (6) under family and hired labour respectively. Information on man-months engaged in industries is shown for family and hired labour in columns (3) and (7) respectively. Total number of man-months worked in the industry as recorded in column (9) is obviously the sum of the entries in columns (3) and (7). The proportion of family labour to total labour engaged in all industries is shown as percentages in column (10). In column (12) has been given the percentage of the available total labour which has been actually engaged in the industry.

It may be seen from the table that work in the mechanised concerns of the district is carried on exclusively by adult labourers belonging to the families as well as hired. Only in the case of small non-mechanised establishments labourers belonging to all the three age-groups are found to be working. In the larger non-mechanised establishments, however, some hired children (age-group: 12-15 years) are also employed. It is also to be noted that the number of family labour per establishment is more than that of hired labour only in the case of the small non-mechanised establishments, while in the establishments belonging to the other three categories the case is just the reverse. This is as normally expected as the cottage industries of the district which are principally run by family labour fall under category 3. Consequently the number of man-months worked in the industries by family labour is generally more than that by hired labour in the establishments under category 3, while in other establishments hired labour work for a greater number of man-months, as may be seen from column (1) of this table. Only in the case of children (age-group: below 12 years) it has been found that those belonging to the families work for a lesser period of time in comparison with those that are hired. From Column (12) it will be seen that all man-months available in the large mechanised concerns have been actually worked. In the smaller mechanised concerns also about 78 per cent. of the total man-months available was actually utilised in the industry. But in the case of the non-mechanised establishments a considerable number of man-months appears not to have been worked. This perhaps indicates that in these industries the members of the families are engaged in other subsidiary occupations such as agriculture, trade, etc.

Table 14: Hired labour employed and wages paid per man-month per establishment by age-groups.—This table is similar in structure to Table 13. An indication has been given in this table as to the proportion of hired labour and their wages per man-month. Column (4) indicates the percentage of hired labour to total labour engaged in the industry, which is complementary to column (10) of Table 13.

It may be seen from the table that wages paid to hired labour in the mechanised establishments are higher than those paid in the non-mechanised ones. It is also noticeable that labourers receive more wages in the larger establishments than what they might receive in the smaller ones varying from Rs. 34 to Rs. 66 per month in the different categories. It is the lowest (Rs. 34) in the cottage industries where the amounts paid to children in the two different age-groups are Rs. 16 and 19 respectively. Children (age-group: 12-15 years), however, are getting somewhat "more" in the non-mechanised large establishments than what are paid in the small concerns.

Table 14A: Distribution of family labour by industries.—This table is supplementary to Table 13. The distribution of man-months worked by sex and different age-groups of family labour per establishment for each industry has been shown in this table.

It is observed that in all the industries employment is the highest in the age-group, 16 years and above. The average number of man-months worked by female labour appears to be greater than that worked by male labour in the following industries, namely, rice milling, rice products, silk-reeling, unspecified industries and mats. It has been pointed out in connection with Table 2 that in these industries the average number of females in gainful employment is much greater than that of males. In sugar, distilleries, vegetable oils, chemicals, general engineering, blacksmith, steel-trunk, cutlery, bricks, woodware, printing, tailoring and gold ornaments industries, no females belonging to the family are employed. The average number of man-months worked by adult males is the highest (18.89) in silk-weaving industry where the average number of man-months worked by adult females is also the highest (12.59). Man-months worked by family labour appears to be the lowest in the case of sugar industry where only 1.46 man-months have been worked by adult males only. In earthenwares and silk-rearing industries, female children have been put the work, while male children have been engaged in the blacksmith industry. In 16 industries, children (age-group: 12-15 years) have been gainfully employed, though their contribution is not much in any of these industries. Other details may be read from the table itself.

Table 15. Consumption of fuel, lubricating materials, raw materials etc., per establishment by industries.—This table furnishes the details of cost of production in respect of consumption of fuel, electricity, lubricating materials, raw materials, packing materials, etc. Figures of cost incurred on annual repairing charges and for work done through others are also indicated in this table.

It may be seen from the table that the expenditure on raw materials is proportionately the highest in all the industries of the district except in the cases of earthenwares, cutlery and bricks where fuel constitutes the highest cost item. It may be pointed out in this connection that clay is the principal raw material consumed by earthenwares and bricks industries. In the case of cutlery industry, however, it may be stated that a greater portion of the work done in this industry was done on materials supplied by others, as may be seen from Table 16. Expenditure on raw materials, therefore, have been comparatively small in these industries. Raw materials constitute the only cost item in the following industries, namely, bamboo products and mats. Seven industries of the district consume electricity, namely, sweets, blacksmith, steel-trunk, footwear, printing, gold ornaments and "all other industries". It is to be noted that one mechanised large concern in vegetable oils consume electricity valued at Rs. 9 only which is so small that the industry taken as a whole appears not to incur any expenditure on this item. The mechanised concerns under sweets consume electri-

city worth Rs. 4,808 on the average, which is the highest expenditure made on this head. Of the 17 industries that consume coal and coke, expenditure on this item is the highest (Rs. 505) in distilleries. Two large non-mechanised establishments under "all other industries", however, consume coal and coke the average value of which is about Rs. 2,790. No item of fuel is consumed in the following 4 industries, namely, sugar, steel-trunk, bamboo products and mats. All the remaining industries excepting rice milling, woodware and silk-reeling consume "other fuels". It will further be seen that 12 industries got a portion of their work done through outsiders. Except, however, in bidi industry where an average of Rs. 329 per establishment was paid for work done through others, the other industries did not pay any significant amount on this account. Other details may be read from the table itself.

Table 15A: Quantity and value of raw materials consumed per establishment by industries.—This table is supplementary to table 15 where values of raw materials consumed have been furnished. In this table is given an indication of the quantity and value of some major items of raw materials consumed by different industries. An attempt has been made to select two principal basic materials in respect of each industry of the district.

In the following 9 industries, namely, earthenware, chemicals, general engineering, footwear, printing, tailoring, unspecified industries, gold ornaments and mats, no specification is possible. Names of the principal basic materials selected for each industry are shown in columns (3) and (10). Units of quantities of these items are given in columns (4) and (11) respectively. The total quantities consumed in respect of these items are furnished in columns (8) and (15) and the values against them have been shown in columns (9) and (16) respectively. Value of raw materials other than these two selected items have been given in column (17). The sources from which the two principal basic materials have been obtained are shown in columns (5), (6), (7) and in columns (12), (13), (14) respectively. Raw materials have been taken as locally produced wherever these were stated to be produced within an area of about 10 miles of radius from the local market place from where the raw materials are purchased. Quantities of such materials have been shown separately in columns (5) and (12) for those purchased in local markets or hats or bazars and in columns (6) and (13) for those purchased from outside the local markets or hats. Figures for consumption of materials not produced locally have been shown in columns (7) and (14). Obviously, columns (5), (6) and (7) add up to the total shown in column (8). Similar is the case of the total shown in column (15). The number of establishments in each industry has not been shown in this table and reference to this may be made in Table 15. Quantity and value figures of the principal items of raw materials consumed by "all other industries" have not been shown. It is to be noted from the table that except in the case of 11 industries, namely, rice products, sweets, sugar, cotton textiles, blacksmith, cutlery, woodware, bamboo products, bidi, silk-rearing and dairy, no information on the quantity and value has been available in respect of the second principal basic material selected for each industry. It may also be seen that in some cases quantities could not be given and only values have been shown. In the cases of rice milling and bricks industries it is observed that basic materials other than those selected for these industries are not consumed. Details of quantity and value of the principal items may be seen from the table itself.

Table 16: Production and sale of finished goods, amount received for work done for others per establishment and value of work done per month by industries.—This table gives the value of production as against the cost of production shown in Table 15. Values of goods sold through

various agencies have been shown in columns (6) to (10). The value of work done on the materials supplied by customers is given in column (12). In column (15) has been shown the value of work done per man-month. It will be seen from the table that the total value of work done shown in column (13) is the sum total of total value of production actually made during the year in column (5) and the total amount received for work done for others in column (12). The distribution of total value of work done (Rs.) as between industries has already been shown into 6 ranges in section (j) of paragraph 10.1 in the discussion on Table 1.

It is noticeable, however, that the total value of work done in the mechanised concerns is much greater than that in non-mechanised ones in sweets, vegetable oils, printing and gold ornaments industries. In the case of "all other industries", however, the total value of work done by two non-mechanised large concerns is as high as Rs. 27,610, on the average, which is much greater than the average value of work done by the one mechanised concern falling under this industry. The total value of work done in the non-mechanised small establishments is also higher than that in the mechanised small concerns. Value of work done depends primarily on the value of the materials on which the work is done. So there can be no valid comparison in respect of this between different industries. These figures shown in the table give an idea about the average of all establishments within any industry. For example, value of work done per man-month in the rice milling industry as a whole is Rs. 37. Multiplying by 12, the value of work done in a year would become Rs. 444 if only 1 person was employed. An establishment belonging to this industry if employs 2 persons would produce goods worth about Rs. 888 and so on. This table also shows the value of work done per man-month for each category and a comparison may be made as between the categories themselves. It will be seen that the value of work done per man-month is greater in the mechanised concerns, as it should be, than the non-mechanised ones in those industries where there are these two types of establishments. In the case of "all other industries", however, work done in the mechanised concern appears to be comparatively low. The estimates for the mechanised concern is based on one sample only and hence should be read with caution. Of all the industries through which sale of finished goods of small industries have been affected, the contribution of Dadandars, Co-operative Societies and agents is insignificant except, however, in the case of bidi and "all other industries" where the amounts of sale effected through agents are Rs. 588 and Rs. 634 respectively. It is observed that 11 industries, namely, distilleries, blacksmith, steel-trunk, cutlery, bricks, woodware, bamboo products, unspecified industries, gold ornaments, carts and mats, sell exclusively through their own retail establishments. The rest of the industries excepting tailoring market their finished goods through both wholesale and retail establishments. Here again 7 industries, namely, rice milling, vegetable oils, bidi, silk-rearing, silk-reeling, silk-weaving and dairy make greater amounts of sale through own wholesale establishments than through own retail organisations. In tailoring industry, the total value of work done is wholly from the materials supplied by the customers. Value of work done on materials supplied by others is much greater than that on own materials in the case of 5 industries, namely, general engineering, blacksmith, cutlery, woodware and printing. This is quite apparent from the nature of the work done in these industries.

Table 16A: Quantity and value of finished products made during the year for sale per establishment by industries.—This table which is supplementary to Table 16, gives details of the quantity and value of items of finished products made during the year. An attempt has been made to

select two principal items of finished products in respect of each industry of the district excepting the following ones, namely, earthenwares, chemicals, general engineering, blacksmith, printing, tailoring, unspecified industries, gold ornaments and mats, where no specification is possible. Names of the two principal products selected for each industry are shown in columns (3) and (7) and units of quantity of these items in columns (4) and (8) respectively. The total quantities produced in respect of these items are furnished in columns (5) and (9) and values of corresponding quantities in columns (6) and (10) respectively. Values of finished products other than these two selected items have been given in column (11). The number of establishments in each industry has not been shown in this table for which Table 16 may be consulted. Quantity and value figures of principal products of "all other industries" have not been furnished. It may be seen from the table that no information on the quantity and value has been available in respect of the second principal product selected for the respective industries except in the following 7, namely, rice products, distilleries, cotton textiles, steel-trunk, cutlery, woodware and dairy. It is further to be noted that in sweets, woodware, bamboo products and carts the quantities of principal products cannot be given and only values are shown. In 3 industries namely, distilleries, steel-trunk and bidi, finished products other than those selected for the respective industries have not been produced. The proportion of values of miscellaneous items other than the principal products selected are found to be very high in 2 industries, namely, sugar and cutlery. Other details may be read from the table itself.

Availability of raw materials consumed by the small industries of the district and competition, if any, experienced by them from foreign goods and Indian mill-made goods have been shown in Appendix F. It may be seen from the table that except in silk-weaving industry, no major difficulty is being felt by the industries with regard to the availability of raw materials. It is also noticed that mild competition from foreign goods is being faced by the finished products of 2 industries only, namely, chemicals, and silk-weaving. Competition, however, from Indian mill-made goods is felt appreciably by the soap, steel-trunk and rubber industries. The amount of competition is also fairly high in rice milling, biscuits, vegetable oils and cotton textiles industries. It may be pointed out, however, that competitive goods include among other things, mill-made substitutes also.

Table 17: Average cost as percentage of average value of production per establishment by industries.—Expenditure on rents and interests and labour which was not shown in Table 15, has been shown in this table in addition to the cost of raw materials, fuels, etc. In columns (6) and (7) have been shown the total amounts spent on hired labour, both including and excluding casual workers, to give an idea as to the extent of such labour employed. Total cost per establishment excluding family labour has been shown in column (12) of this table and in column (13) has been given the average value of production per establishment. The difference between the two columns indicates the average gross profit earned by the industry. Cost as recorded in column (12) has been expressed as percentage of the value of production as recorded in column (13) and shown in column (14). The lower the magnitude of this percentage the higher will be the profit per unit value of production.

It is observed that the percentage is as high as 79.56 in sweets industry indicating that the industry is running with much less profit and if the estimated cost on family labour as shown in column (8) is considered against the total cost excluding family labour shown in column (12) it may be said that the industry is running under stringent conditions. It may also be

observed, again, that in those cases where the percentages are low it does not necessarily mean that profits are high because the total cost has been calculated excluding the remuneration which normally should have gone to family labour. For example, the low percentage (11.01) found in the case of mats industry apparently indicates that cost of production is only about 11 per cent. of the value produced and the profit is about 89 per cent. It will be noted in column (8) that the cost of family labour estimated on the basis of wages paid to hired labour is more than twice the value produced. This means, therefore, that the owner of the industry is not getting as much money as he could expect to receive by hiring himself out. The entries in column (8), therefore, should be taken into account while assessing the profits.

N. CHAKRAVARTI,
Director,
State Statistical Bureau,
Government of West Bengal.

The 11th September 1956.

TABLE 1
Summary of result.

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of estab- lishments.	No. of establish- ments without relevant informa- tion.	No. of establish- ments on which estimates made.	Assets.	
						Total value.	Average per estab- lishment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)
1	2	Rice milling	1,788	9	1,779	77,636	44
2	2A	Rice products	822	..	822	41,524	50
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batnasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	..	657	4,44,251	676
4	5	Sugar manufacture	483	2	481	2,28,290	475
5	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	..	180	1,64,022	911
6	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	106	2	104	2,06,787	2,565
7	14A	Earthenwares	793	..	793	1,28,025	161
8	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	2,525	3	2,522	8,62,085	342
9	21	Chemicals including drugs and pharma- ceuticals.	29	..	29	36,830	1,270
10	29	General engineering and electrical engi- neering (excluding generation and trans- formation of electrical energy).	98	1	97	1,25,848	1,297
11	29A	Blacksmith	658	..	658	2,49,744	380
12	29B	Steel trunk	3	..	3	5,373	1,791
13	29D	Cutlery	5	..	5	2,868	574
		.. .. .	169	11	168	43,624	276

16	30	Knives, tiles, lime and surkm manufacturing.	24	22	2	560	290
16	41	Woodware including furniture manufacturing.	1,177	2	1,175	2,42,568	206
17	41A	Cane and bamboo products ..	1,417	..	1,417	70,106	49
18	43A	Bidi products ..	1,223	..	1,223	11,73,985	960
19	45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	44	..	44	2,06,235	4,687
20	50	Clothing and tailoring (including beddings and gunny bags repairing.)	500	..	500	1,92,164	364
21	53A	Silk rearing ..	1,856	1	1,855	8,80,933	475
22	53B	Silk reeling ..	216	..	216	25,516	118
23	53C	Silk weaving ..	1,035	..	1,035	7,43,693	718
24	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	510	20	490	17,407	36
25	63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	397	..	397	6,21,782	1,566
26	63F	Dairy ..	257	..	257	86,909	398
27	63J	Carts ..	234	..	234	80,854	346
28	63P	Mats ..	162	..	162	7,587	47
29-42	..	All other industries—Wheat, flour, atta mills (wheat products), biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries), soap, woollen textiles, aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use, rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber substitutes), tyres and tyre repairing, tobacco products, watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing, laundry, photographs and paintings including sign-board painting, photo-framing, apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces), conch products, musical instruments.	131	11	120	3,51,510	2,929

TABLE 1—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of Industry.	* Number of establishments.	Number of establishments without relevant information.	Number of establishments on which timates made.	Assets.	
						Total value.	Average per establishment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(Ra.) (7)	(Ra.) (8)
43-49	..	Paper, paper-board including straw-board, steelwire products, webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing hosiery and other knitted goods, electricity generation and transforming, electroplating, minaplating and engraving, toy-making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	18	18	....	....	....
	..	All industries combined	17,517	102	17,415	73,78,716	....

TABLE 1—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of establishments on which estimates made.	Labour employed.					
				Family labour.		Hired labour.		Total labour.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	Total number.	Average per establishment.	Total number.	Average per establishment.	Total number.	Average per establishment.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	2	Rice milling	1,779	3,985	2.24	142	0.08	4,127	2.32
2	2A	Rice products	822	1,493	1.82	110	0.13	1,603	1.96
3	2A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	1,145	1.74	328	0.50	1,473	2.24
4	5	Sugar manufacture	481	444	0.92	518	1.08	962	2.00
5	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	289	1.61	542	3.01	831	4.62
6	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	104	173	1.66	17	0.17	190	1.83
7	14A	Earthenwares	793	1,726	2.17	204	0.26	1,930	2.43
8	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	2,522	6,579	2.61	..	..	6,579	2.61
9	21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals.	29	29	1.00	27	0.93	56	1.93
10	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	97	117	1.21	36	0.37	153	1.58
11	29A	Blacksmith	658	1,236	1.88	56	0.08	1,292	1.96
12	29B	Steel trunk	3	3	1.00	15	5.00	18	6.00
13	29D	Cutlery	5	6	1.20	..	..	6	1.20
4	130	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	158	279	1.77	53	0.33	332	2.10

TABLE 1—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the Industry.	Number of establishments which estimates made.	Family labour.			Hired labour.			Total labour.		
				Total number.	Average per establishment.	(10)	Total number.	Average per establishment.	(12)	Total number.	Average per establishment.	(14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
15	35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing.	2	2	1.00	..	..	2	1.00			
16	41	Woodware including furniture manufacturing.	1,175	1,536	1.31	280	0.24	1,816	1.55			
17	41A	Cane and bamboo products ..	1,417	2,140	1.51	..	..	2,140	1.51			
18	43A	Bidi products ..	1,223	1,462	1.20	1,120	0.91	2,582	2.11			
19	45	Printing (including lithography) and book-binding, embossing.	44	54	1.23	79	1.79	133	3.02			
20	50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	500	561	1.12	112	0.23	673	1.35			
21	53A	Silk rearing ..	1,855	4,414	2.38	32	0.02	3,446	2.40			
22	53B	Silk reeling ..	216	318	1.47	..	..	318	1.47			
23	53C	Silk weaving ..	1,035	3,700	3.58	3	..	3,703	3.58			
24	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	490	879	1.79	97	0.20	976	1.99			
25	63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	397	548	1.38	181	0.46	729	1.84			
26	63F	Dairy ..	257	667	2.60	166	0.64	833	3.24			
27	63F	Dairy ..	334	475	2.03	14	0.06	489	3.09			

28	63P Mats	..	..	..	162	324	2-00	..	..	324	2-00
29-42	..	All other industries—Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat products) biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries), soap, woollen textiles, aluminium, copper and brass-processes from or-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use, rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber substitutes), tyres and tyre repairing, tobacco products, watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing, laundry, photography and paintings including sign-board painting, photo-framing, apparel (cap making, hat making turbans, shoe laces), conch products, musical instruments.	..	..	120	175	1-46	66	0-55	241	2-01
43-49	..	Paper paper-board including straw-board, steel wire products, webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery, and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing, hosiery and other knitted goods, electricity generation and transformation, electroplating, minapleting and engraving, toy-making (earthen-toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	..	..	17 415	34,759	..	4,198	..	38,957	..
	All industries combined	..	..	..				

Information not available.

TABLE 1—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of establishments on which estimates made.	Wages paid to hired labour.		Value of raw materials (including packing materials) consumed.	
				Total. (Rs.)	Average per establishment.	Total. (Rs.)	Average per establishment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	2	Rice milling	1,779	11,741	6.60	4,11,305	231
2	2A	Rice products	822	1,315	1.60	1,73,881	212
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	1,12,302	170.93	19,31,012	2,939
4	5	Sugar manufacture	481	22,015	45.77	1,57,176	327
5	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	2,10,199	1,167.77	16,28,176	9,046
6	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	104	10,903	104.84	5,51,181	5,300
7	14A	Earthenwares	793	34,483	43.48	22,593	28
8	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	2,522	....	....	14,87,322	590
9	21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals.	29	5,459	186.24	13,236	456
10	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	97	19,606	202.12	10,641	110
11	29A	Blacksmith	658	11,936	18.14	1,25,735	191
12	29B	Steel trunk	3	2,880	960.00	4,350	1,456
13	29D	Cutlery	5	....	....	460	92
14	30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	158	10,213	64.64	2,29,206	1,451
15	35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufactures ..	2	....	....	900	450

16	41	Woodware including furniture manufacturing.	1,175	55,580	47.30	1,26,683	108
17	41A	Cane and bamboo products ..	1,417	....	....	80,323	57
18	43A	Bidi products ..	1,223	2,63,383	215.36	17,57,967	1,437
19	45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	44	37,528	852.91	3,6081	820
20	50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	500	46,049	92.10	21,450	43
21	53A	Silk rearing ..	1,855	1,919	1.03	3,02,525	163
22	53B	Silk reeling ..	216	....	....	1,27,701	591
23	53C	Silk weaving ..	1,035	440	0.43	7,00,771	677
24	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	490	875	1.79	19,648	40
25	63A	Gold and Silverware, ornaments ..	397	1,10,569	278.51	8,35,168	2,104
26	63F	Dairy ..	257	49,626	193.10	7,01,309	2,729
27	63J	Carts ..	234	1,666	7.12	81,449	348
28	63P	Mats ..	162	....	....	1,998	12
29-42	..	All other industries—Wheat, flour, atta mills (wheat products), biscuit-making (including bakeries and confectioneries), soap, woollen textiles, aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use, rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber substitutes) tyres, and tyre repairing, tobacco products, watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing, laundry, photographs and paintings including sign board painting, photo framing, apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces), conch products, musical instruments.	120	23,561	196.34	3,71,438	3,095

TABLE 1—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the Industry.	Number of establishments on which estimates made.	Wages paid to hired labour.		Value of raw materials (including packing materials) consumed.	
				Total.	Average per establishment.	Total.	Average per establishment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(Rs.)	(16)	(Rs.)	(18)
43-49	..	Paper, paper-board including straw-board, steel wire products, webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery, and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing, hosiery and other knitted goods, electricity generation and transformation electroplating, minaplatting and engraving, toy-making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys and other metal toys, celluloid toys).					
		All industries combined	17,415	10,44,248	....	1,19,11,685	....

Information not available.

TABLE 1—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of establishments on which estimates made.	Value of fuels, electricity and lubricating materials, etc., consumed.		Cost of production excluding family labour.	
				Total.	Average per establishment.	Total.	Average per establishment.
				(Rs.) (19)	(Rs.) (20)	(Rs.) (21)	(Rs.) (22)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)				
1	2	Rice milling	1,779	1,708	1	4,29,522	241
2	2A	Rice products	822	21,580	26	1,97,751	240
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	1,42,966	218	22,39,677	3,409
4	5	Sugar manufacture	481	962	2	1,86,184	387
5	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	1,36,839	760	19,94,172	11,080
6	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	104	13,544	130	5,85,154	5,626
7	14A	Earthenwares	793	43,693	55	1,05,960	134
8	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	2,522	15,481	6	15,21,643	603
9	21	Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals.	29	2,468	85	21,770	751
10	29	General Engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	97	6,192	64	44,302	457
11	29A	Blacksmith	658	75,034	114	2,17,658	331
12	29B	Steel trunk	3	160	50	8,100	2,700
13	29D	Cutlery	5	728	146	1,257	252
14	30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	158	1,938	12	2,60,360	1,648

TABLE 1—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the Industry.	Number of establishments on which estimates made.	Value of fuels electricity and lubricating materials etc. consumed.		Cost of production excluding family labour.	
				Total. (Rs.)	Average per establishment. (Rs.)	Total. (Rs.)	Average per establishment. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
15	35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing.	2	910	455	2,118	1,059
16	41	Woodware including furniture manufacturing.	1,175	1,451	1	2,43,756	208
17	41A	Cane and bamboo products	1,417	427	....	80,872	57
18	43A	Bidi products	1,223	39,613	32	25,47,132	2,083
19	45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	44	2,360	54	87,051	1,978
20	50	Clothing and tailoring including bedding and gunny bags repairing.	500	2,862	6	86,180	173
21	53A	Silk rearing	1,855	8,047	5	5,34,177	191
22	53B	Silk reeling	216	7,043	33	1,51,825	703
23	53C	Silk weaving	1,035	16,441	16	7,40,418	715
24	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	490	390	1	21,423	44
25	63A	Gold and Silverware, ornaments	397	41,407	104	10,33,131	2,602
26	63F	Dairy	257	42,148	164	8,07,966	3,144
27	63J	Carts	234	2,008	9	94,574	404

28 63P Mats 162 1,998 12

20-42 .. All other industries—Wheat, flour, atta mills (wheat products), biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries), soap, woollen textiles, aluminium, copper and brass processes from ore smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber substitutes) tyres, and tyre repairing, tobacco products, watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing, laundry, photographs and paintings including signboard painting, photo-framing, apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces), conch products, musical instruments.

..... 30,201 253 4,47,861 3,732

Information not available.

43-49 .. Paper, paper-board including straw-board, steel wire products, webbing narrow fabrics, embroidery, and other knitted goods, electricity generation and transformation electroplating, miniplating and engraving, toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).

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17,415 6,58,885 1,45,12,992

TABLE 1—*contd.*

Serial No.	Code number.	Name of the industry.	No. of establishments on which estimates made.	Value of work done.		Average total cost (excluding family labour) as percentage of average value of production.
				Total.	Average per establishment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(Rs.) (23)	(Rs.) (24)	(25)
1	2	Rice milling	1,779	7,27,753	409	58.92
2	2A	Rice products	822	3,00,994	366	65.57
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	28,15,243	4,285	79.56
4	5	Sugar manufacture	481	1,93,473	402	96.27
5	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	20,83,742	11,577	95.71
6	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	104	6,85,913	6,595	85.31
7	14A	Earthenwares	793	4,70,724	605	22.15
8	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	2,522	23,80,219	943	63.94
9	21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals.	29	36,213	1,249	60.13
10	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	97	98,137	1,012	45.16
11	29A	Blacksmith	658	7,66,935	1,166	28.39
12	29B	Steel trunk	3	9,000	3,000	90.00
13	29D	Cutlery	5	4,964	993	25.38
14	30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	158	4,43,624	2,808	58.69

15	35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufac- turing.	2	2,460	1,230	86.10
16	41	Woodware including furniture manufac- turing.	1,175	8,91,445	759	27.40
17	41A	Cane and bamboo products	1,417	3,05,663	216	26.39
18	43A	Bidi products	1,223	30,97,372	2,533	82.23
19	45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	44	1,21,081	2,752	71.88
20	50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	500	2,69,816	540	31.85
21	53A	Silk rearing	1,855	5,05,839	273	69.96
22	53B	Silk reeling	216	1,83,486	850	82.71
23	53C	Silk weaving	1,035	12,73,905	1,231	58.08
24	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	490	60,884	124	35.48
25	63A	Gold and Silverware, ornaments	397	13,83,657	3,485	74.66
26	63F	Dairy	257	10,05,087	3,911	80.39
27	63J	Carts	234	3,19,714	1,366	29.58
28	63P	Mats	162	17,685	109	11.01
29.42	..	All other industries —Wheat, flour, atta mills (wheat products) biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries), soap, woollen textiles, aluminium, copper and brass-processes from ore smelting to manufacture of final pro- ducts ready for use, rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber sub- stitutes) tyres, and tyre repairing, tobacco products, watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing, laundry, photographs and paintings including sign-board painting, photo framing, apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces), conch products, musical instruments.	120	5,87,980	4,900	76.16

TABLE 1—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the Industry.	Number of establishments on which estimates made.	Total.	Value of work done.	Average per establishment.	Average total cost (excluding family labour as percentage of average value of production.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(Rs.) (23)	(Rs.) (24)	(25)	
43-49	..	Paper paper-board including straw board, steel wire products, webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery, and lace manufacturing shawl repairing hostery and other knitted goods, electricity generation and transformation, electroplating, minaplating and engraving, toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	....		Information not available.		
	..	All industries combined	17,415	2,10,52,008	....	....	Rs

*Estimated number of industries in the district

TABLE 2.
Employment position in the associated families by industries.

Code No.	Name of the Industry.	*No. of establishments.	Average size of the family.	Average number per family.			
				In gainful employment.		12-15 years.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2	Rice milling	1,788	4.24	0.08	..	0.12	0.04
2A	Rice products	822	3.78	..	..	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	6.62	..	..	0.03	..
5	Sugar manufacture	483	9.23	..	..	..	..
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	8.97	..	..	0.07	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	106	6.50	..	..	0.01	..
14A	Earthenwares	793	5.21	..	0.04	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	2,525	6.21	..	..	..	0.13
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	7.45	..	..	..	..
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	14.28	0.03	..
29A	Blacksmith	658
29B	Steel trunk	3	2.00
29D	Cutlery	5	6.20

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TABLE 2—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of establishments.	Average size of the family.	Average number per family.				
				in gainful employment.		12-15 years.		
				Below 12 years.				
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
(3)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	169	6.66	..	..	0.16	..	
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	24	11.00	..	..	..	..
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1,174	5.08	..	..	0.01	..	
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,414	3.22	..	..	..	..
43A	Bidi products ..	1,223	5.79	..	..	..	..
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	44	9.68	..	..	..	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	500	7.17	..	..	0.02	..	
53A	Silk rearing ..	1,856	6.13	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.02	
53B	Silk reeling ..	210	4.24	..	..	0.05	0.05	
53C	Silk weaving ..	1,035	7.14	..	..	..	0.16	
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	510	2.41	..	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	397	6.45	..	..	..	..
63F	Dairy ..	257	8.19	..	..	0.10	0.05	
63J	Carts ..	234	6.36	..	..	0.01	..	
63P	Mats ..	162	3.83	..	..	..	..

TABLE 2—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Average number per family.							
			In gainful employment.				Non-working dependants.			
			16 years and above.				Below 12 years.			
			Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)	
2	Rice milling	1,788	0.96		1.48		0.56		0.52	
2A	Rice products	822	0.97		1.35		0.22		0.60	
3A	Sweets, ice-cream batasa, chanabhaja, etc. ..	657	1.75		0.07		0.86		1.33	
5	Sugar manufacture	483	1.77		0.15		1.46		1.38	
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	1.92		....		0.74		1.06	
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	106	1.83		....		1.00		1.33	
14A	Earthenwares	793	1.62		0.66		0.74		0.78	
18	Cotton textiles-spinning and weaving ..	2,525	2.00		0.82		0.87		0.78	
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	1.24		....		1.07		0.86	
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	2.87		0.08		2.27		2.94	
29A	Blacksmith	658	....		....		....		....
29B	Steel trunk	3	1.00		....		....		....
29D	Cutlery	5	1.40		....		1.00		0.80	
30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	169	1.95		0.34		1.14		0.97	

TABLE 2--*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of establishment.	Average number per family.					
			In gainful employment.			Non-working dependants.		
			16 years and above.			Below 12 years.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	Male.	(9)	Female.	(10)	Male.	(11) Female.
								(12)
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing ..	24	2.00		....		1.00	4.00
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1,177	1.46		0.21		0.91	1.01
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,417	1.07		0.67		0.56	0.34
43A	Bidi products ..	1,223	1.31		0.08		1.30	0.63
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book binding embossing.	44	1.46		....		1.73	1.66
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	500	1.24		....		1.54	1.68
53A	Silk rearing ..	1,856	1.57		0.84		0.91	1.00
53B	Silk reeling ..	216	1.05		1.19		0.50	0.55
53C	Silk weaving ..	1,035	1.95		1.60		1.32	1.00
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	510	0.80		0.99		0.20	0.20
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	397	1.54		....		0.71	0.80
63F	Dairy ..	257	2.34		0.60		1.05	1.15
63J	Carts ..	234	1.94		0.18		1.20	0.40
63P	Mats ..	162	0.83		1.33		0.50	0.50
	All other industries ..	131	1.49		0.20		1.06	0.87

TABLE 2—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*Number of establishments.	Average number per family.					Domestic servants, tutors, guests and others.
			Non-working dependants.					
			12-15 years.		16 years and above.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
2	Rice milling	1,788	0.12	0.16	0.08	0.12	..	
2A	Rice products	822	0.10	0.13	0.20	0.08	0.13	
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	0.07	0.14	0.10	1.78	0.49	
5	Sugar manufacture	483	0.31	0.23	0.31	2.00	1.62	
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	0.64	0.30	0.23	1.88	2.13	
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	106	0.16	0.33	0.16	1.67	0.01	
14A	Earthenwares	793	0.19	0.07	0.11	0.71	0.29	
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	2,525	0.26	0.35	0.04	0.87	0.09	
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	..	0.17	0.52	1.90	1.69	
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	0.57	0.99	0.17	2.90	1.46	
29A	Blacksmith	658	..	..	..	..	..
29B	Steel trunk	3	..	..	..	1.00	..	
29D	Cutlery	5	0.60	..	0.40	2.00	..	
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	169	0.03	0.37	..	1.65	0.05	

TABLE 2—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*Number of establishments	Average number per family.						
			Non-working dependants.				16 years and above.		Domestic servants, tutors, guests and others.
			12-15 years.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
			Male.	Female.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing ..	24	..	1.00	..	3.00	..		
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1,177	0.06	0.05	0.06	1.20	0.11		
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,417	0.08	0.04	..	0.46	..		
43A	Bidi products ..	1,223	0.33	0.11	0.18	1.68	0.17		
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding and bookbinding ..	44	0.27	0.84	0.52	2.09	1.11		
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags requiring.	500	0.37	0.04	0.44	1.49	0.35		
53A	Silk rearing ..	1,856	0.14	0.22	0.09	0.90	0.36		
53B	Silk reeling ..	216	0.19	0.13	0.05	0.34	0.14		
53C	Silk weaving ..	1,035	0.17	0.22	0.33	0.34	0.0		
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	510	..	..	..	0.22	..	
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	397	0.24	0.40	0.21	2.06	0.49		
63F	Dairy ..	257	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.35	0.50		
63J	Carts ..	234	0.57	0.20	0.01	1.85	..		
63P	Mats ..	162	0.17	..	0.17	0.33	..		
	All other industries ..	131	0.28	0.22	0.22	1.62	0.77		

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 3

Distribution of average number of non-working dependants in the associated families by industries and by causes

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*Number of establishments.	Causes.					Total
			Students.	Sick or infirm.	Dull season	Want of employment.	Not seeking employment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2	Rice milling	1,788	0.16	0.12	..	0.04	1.24	1.56
2A	Rice products	822	0.17	0.06	..	0.02	1.08	1.33
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chana bhajja, etc.	657	0.41	0.13	..	0.04	3.70	4.28
5	Sugar manufacture	483	1.46	0.23	..	..	4.00	5.69
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	1.45	0.21	..	0.08	3.11	4.85
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	106	1.00	0.16	..	..	3.49	4.65
14A	Earthenwares	793	0.51	0.12	..	0.04	1.93	2.60
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	2,525	0.43	0.04	..	..	2.70	3.17
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	0.76	0.07	..	..	3.69	4.52
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	3.15	0.11	..	0.03	6.55	9.84
29A	Blacksmith	658	0.41	0.15	..	..	3.86	4.42
29B	Steel trunk	3	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
29D	Cutlery	5	1.00	0.60	..	..	3.20	4.80
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	169	0.02	0.22	..	..	3.92	4.16

TABLE 3—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry	•Number of establishments.	Causes.						Total.
			Students.	Sick or infirm.	Dull season	Want of employment.	Not seeking employment		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	24	..	..	..	..	9.00	9.00
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1,177	0.81	0.12	..	..	2.36	3.26
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,417	0.04	0.11	..	..	1.33	1.48
43A	Bidi products ..	1,223	0.91	0.02	..	0.08	3.22	4.23	
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	44	2.18	0.09	0.09	0.34	4.41	7.11	
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	500	1.53	0.09	..	0.05	3.89	5.56	
53A	Silk rearing ..	1,856	0.35	0.05	..	0.02	2.84	3.26	
53B	Silk reeling ..	216	0.42	..	..	..	1.34	1.76
53C	Silk weaving ..	1,035	0.96	0.26	..	0.06	2.10	3.38	
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	510	..	..	..	..	0.62	0.62
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	397	0.66	0.20	..	0.14	3.42	4.42	
63F	Dairy ..	257	1.15	0.05	..	..	3.40	4.60
63J	Carts ..	234	1.30	0.10	..	..	2.83	4.23
63P	Mats ..	162	..	0.17	..	..	1.50	1.67
	All other industries	131	1.12	0.09	..	0.03	3.03	4.27	

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 4
Percentage distribution of the members on the associated families (including servants, tutors, etc.) by industries and by standards of education.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*Number of establish-ments.	Illiterate.	Just lito-rate.	M. E. stand-ard (up to Class VI).	Non-matric.	Matriculate.	Under graduate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2	Rice milling	1,788	76.42	4.72	14.14	4.72	..	..
2A	Rice products	822	78.87	8.81	10.58	1.74	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chana bhaja, etc.	657	59.27	14.80	21.51	3.64	0.25	0.53
5	Sugar manufacture	483	58.33	1.67	30.00	7.50	0.83	0.83
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	48.48	9.54	31.58	10.09	0.19	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	106	51.12	10.17	31.09	7.62	..	..
14A	Earthenwares	793	67.97	12.99	18.34	0.70	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	2,525	54.55	18.18	25.17	2.10	..	..
21	Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	35.65	12.50	25.93	16.67	3.24	1.85
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	44.84	16.10	16.68	21.01	0.79	0.22
29A	Blacksmith	658	72.67	7.62	17.94	1.77	..	..
29B	Steel trunk	3	50.00	..	..	50.00	..	..
29D	Cutlery	5	61.29	22.58	12.90	3.23	..	..
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	169	86.31	4.66	8.08	0.95	..	..
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	24	63.64	..	36.36	..	..	..

TABLE 4—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*Number of establishments.	(4)	Just literate.	M. E. stand ard (up to Class VI).	Non-matric Matriculate.	(8)	Under graduate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1,177	62.37	12.02	25.02	0.47	..	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,417	90.65	4.69	3.50	1.16	..	..
43A	Bidi products ..	1,223	54.10	7.90	32.67	4.86	0.16	0.16
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing..	44	31.46	8.92	34.98	17.37	3.75	1.41
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags requiring.	500	48.88	6.55	36.14	7.40	0.53	0.33
53A	Silk rearing ..	1,856	75.28	5.34	19.10	0.28	..	..
53B	Silk reeling ..	216	62.19	14.86	19.23	3.72	..	..
53C	Silk weaving ..	1,035	53.59	13.87	28.49	3.14	0.91	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	510	90.78	8.88	0.34	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	397	59.39	10.23	21.12	8.24	0.35	0.51
63F	Dairy ..	257	64.61	17.00	14.73	3.66	..	..
63J	Carts ..	234	63.24	12.16	23.12	1.48	..	..
63P	Mats ..	162	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
	All other industries ..	131	48.04	16.05	21.08	9.93	3.19	0.98

TABLE 4—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*Number of establishments.	Graduate.		Post graduate.		Other technical studies.	Total.
			General.	Technical.	General.	Technical.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
2	Rice milling	1,788	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
2A	Rice products	822	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc. ..	657	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
5	Sugar manufacture	483	..	..	..	..	0.84	100.00
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	0.06	..	..	..	0.06	100.00
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	106	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
14A	Earthenwares	793	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	2,525	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
21	Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	..	0.92	..	..	3.24	100.00
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	0.36	..	..	..	..	100.00
29A	Blacksmith	658	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
29B	Steel trunk	3	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
29D	Cutlery	5	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	169	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing ..	24	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1,177	..	..	..	..	0.12	100.00

TABLE 4—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Graduate.		Post graduate.		Other technical studies.	Total.
			General.	Technical.	General.	Technical.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,417	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
43A	Bidi products ..	1,223	0.08	..	..	..	0.07	100.00
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	44	0.23	..	0.47	..	1.41	100.00
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	500	..	..	..	..	0.17	100.00
53A	Silk rearing ..	1,856	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
53B	Silk rearing ..	216	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
53C	Silk weaving ..	1,035	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	510	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	397	0.16	..	..	..	..	100.00
63F	Dairy ..	257	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
63J	Carts ..	234	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
63P	Mats ..	162	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
	All other industries ..	131	0.37	0.12	..	..	0.24	100.00

TABLE 5
Average annual income (Rs.) of the associated families by industries and by sources of income.
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in paragraph 1.4 of the report.)

Code No.	Name of the industry	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Average net income (Rupees per annum) per family from—						
				Agricul- ture and horticulture.	Sale of milk, eggs, etc.	Industry.	Trade.	Profes- sion.	Other occu- pation.	Rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2	Rice milling	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,779	224	1	168	5	13	117	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,788	224	1	168	5	13	117	..
2A	Rice products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	822	99	..	126	9	28	150	3
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	822	99	..	126	9	28	150	3
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhujja, etc.	1	4	..	..	1,245	2,400	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	653	72	4	874	55	5	69	32
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	657	71	4	876	69	5	69	32

TABLE 5—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Average net income (Rupees per annum) per family from—						
				Agriculture and horticulture.	Sale of milk, eggs, etc.	Industry.	Trade.	Profession.	Other occupation.	Rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
5	Sugar manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	482	1,287	..	15	65	..	225	11
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	483	1,287	..	15	65	..	225	11
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	180	882	26	467	28	..	..	26
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	180	882	26	467	28	..	..	26
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	103	652	..	170	184	..	..	..
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	106	652	..	170	184	..	..	..

TABLE 5—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Average net income (Rupees per annum) per family from—						
				Agriculture and horticulture.	Sale of milk, eggs, etc.	Industry.	Trade.	Profession.	Other occupation.	Rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NN										
29A Blacksmith	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	3	658	211	..	835	..	9	18	1
	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined										
..		..	658	211	..	835	..	9	18	1
29B Steel trunk										
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	3	415	..	300	300	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined										
..		..	3	415	..	300	300	..	..	..
29D Cutlery										
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	5	281	..	741	..	..	211	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined										
..		..	5	281	..	741	..	..	211	..

TABLE 5—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Average net income (Rupees per annum) per family from—						
				Agriculture and horticulture.	Sale of milk, eggs, etc.	Industry.	Trade.	Profession.	Other occupation.	Rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
43A	Bidi products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,217	167	..	438	134	41	6	..
		4	6	311	..	2,875	2,200	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,223	168	..	450	145	40	6	..
45	Printing (including lithographing), and book-binding, embossing.	1	1	..	..	3,027	..	..	2,400	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	43	1,033	96	619	128	152	91	161
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	44	1,010	94	673	126	148	143	167
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	500	276	..	367	24	13	55	4
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	500	276	..	367	24	13	55	4

TABLE 5—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Average net income (Rupees per annum) per family from—						
				Agriculture and horticulture.	Sale of milk, eggs, etc.	Industry.	Trade.	Profession.	Other occupation.	Rent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	5,456	..	..	..	..
		2	4	728	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	393	292	..	836	119	..	11	4
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	397	296	..	883	118	..	11	4
63F	Dairy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	257	318	164	767	1	..	13	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	257	318	164	767	1	..	13	..
63J	Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	234	118	1	962	..	76	37	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	234	118	1	962	..	76	37	..

[illegible]

TABLE 5—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Average net income (Rupees per annum) per family from—								
				Interest	Remittances.	Help.	Sale of assets.	Drawing on pension or savings.	Loans.	Others.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
2	Rice milling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,779	..	24	12	5	39	35	12	655	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,788	..	24	12	5	39	35	12	655	
2A	Rice products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	822	..	5	..	23	2	27	22	494	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	822	..	5	..	23	2	27	22	494	
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa chanabhaja, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	3,714
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	653	..	5	..	16	12	58	28	1,230	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	657	..	5	..	15	13	58	28	1,245	

TABLE 5—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Average net income (Rupees per annum) per family from—							
				Interest tances.	Help.	Sale of assets.	Drawing on pension or savings.	Loans.	Others.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,523	..	..	..	227	65	103	40	1,181
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	All combined	..	2,525	..	..	..	227	65	103	40	1,181
21	Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	29	..	37	..	..	62	131	75	1,647
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	All combined	..	29	..	37	..	..	62	131	75	1,647
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	97	..	9	4	59	24	718	425	4,107
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	99		9	4	59	24	718	425	4,107

29A Blacksmith

..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	658	..	8	..	3	12	67	19	1,183	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	658	..	8	..	3	12	67	19	1,183	..	..	..

All combined

29B Steel turnk

..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,015	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,015	..	..	..

All combined

29D Cutlery

..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	5	..	..	..	16	166	30	1,445	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	16	166	30	1,445	..	..	..	..

All combined

30 Footwear and leather manufactures

..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	158	..	..	..	5	..	46	8	1,907	..	..	..
..	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	169	..	..	..	5	..	46	3	1,907	..	..	..

All combined

TABLE 5—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*No. of estab-lish-ments.	Average net income (rupees per annum) per family from—							Total.
				Interest.	Re- mit- tances.	Help.	Sale of assets.	Drawing on pen- sion or savings.	Loans.	Others.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	22	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	1,927
		4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	1,927
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,155	4	..	15	16	20	61	..	913
		4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,204	6,570
	All combined	..	1,177	4	..	15	16	20	60	37	1,009
41A	Cane and bamboo products	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,417	..	18	1	3	..	21	15	464
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,417	..	18	1	3	..	21	15	464

TABLE 5—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Average net income (Rupees per annum) per family from—						
				Interest on investments.	Remittances.	Help.	Sale of assets.	Drawing on pension or savings.	Loans.	Others. Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18) (19)
53B	Silk reeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	216	..	7	9	22	14	48	24 772
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	216	..	7	9	22	14	48	24 772
53C	Silk weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,030	..	..	8	170	102	16	101 1,153
		4	5	..	..	..	..	767	..	.. 2,319
	All combined	..	1,035	..	..	8	169	106	16	100 1,159
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	490	..	54	..	..	..	10	77 347
		4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	510	..	54	..	..	..	10	77 347
63A	Gold and silver ornaments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 6,182
		3	393	..	20	8	75	113	204	54 1,736
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	397	..	20	8	74	112	202	53 1,781

TABLE 6
Distribution of land (owned and possessed) of associated families by industries and land possessed per family (acres)

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*Number of establishments.	Cultivated.		Khas cultivation.	Let in.	Total possessed.
			Owned.	Let out.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2	Rice milling	1,788	1-1,308	0-2,192	0-9,116	0-3,056	1-2,172
2A	Rice products	822	0-6,132	0-1,720	0-4,412	0-6,212	1-0,624
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	1-0,698	0-8,639	0-2,089	..	0-2,089
5	Sugar manufacture	483	12-7,192	7-0,508	5-6,684	0-7,869	6-4,553
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing)	180	8-8,403	0-5,685	8-2,718	..	8-2,718
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	106	8-1,756	..	8-1,756	0-5,447	8-7,203
14A	Earthenwares	793	2-1,094	0-3,727	1-7,367	0-2,639	2-0,006
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	2,525	2-2,430	0-7,409	1-5,021	0-4,483	1-9,504
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	6-9,161	1-8,613	5-0,548	..	5-0,548
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy)	98	6-8,091	0-7,662	6-0,429	..	6-0,429
29A	Blacksmith	658	1-7,573	0-3,061	1-4,512	0-6,018	2-0,530
29B	Steel trunk	3	6-6,600	6-6,600	..	..	..
29D	Cutlery	5	2-6,300	1-6,980	0-9,320	0-6,000	1-5,320
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	169	0-3,584	0-0,632	0-2,952	5-7,229	6-0,181
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	24	7-3,300	5-0,000	2-3,300	..	2-3,300

41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1,177	1·1,241	0·1,563	0·9,678	0·3,016	1·2,694
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,417	0·2,070	0·1,050	0·1,020	0·5,719	0·6,739
43A	Bidi products	1,223	1·0,038	0·2,014	0·8,024	..	0·8,024
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing	44	8·5,092	1·6,162	6·8,930	..	6·8,930
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing	500	4·3,929	4·2,855	0·1,074	..	0·1,074
53A	Silk rearing	1,856	2·7,898	0·1,062	2·6,836	0·4,540	3·1,376
53B	Silk reeling	216	1·9,866	0·9,632	1·0,234	0·4,719	1·4,953
53C	Silk weaving	1,035	2·5,347	2·0,273	0·5,074	0·0,045	0·5,119
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	510	0·2,677	0·0,217	0·2,460	0·9,502	1·1,962
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	397	2·8,957	0·7,600	2·1,357	..	2·1,357

TABLE 6—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Other than cultivated.				Others.	Total.	
		Not available for cultivation.	Culturable waste.	Unculturable waste.	Owned.		Possessed.	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
2	Rice milling	0-0,672	..	0-0,068	0-0,008	1-2,056	1-2,920	
2A	Rice products	0-0,427	0-0,886	0-0,053	..	0-7,498	1-1,990	
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhajja, etc. ..	0-0,873	0-0,027	0-0,598	0-0,014	1-2,210	0-3,571	
5	Sugar manufacture	2-3,577	0-8,585	1-0,115	0-8,200	17-7,669	11-5,030	
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing)	0-6,793	0-4,940	0-1,611	0-1,837	10-3,584	9-7,899	
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	0-4,330	..	0-0,545	0-0,941	8-7,572	9-3,019	
14A	Earthenware	0-1,196	0-0,577	0-5,594	0-0,202	2-8,663	2-7,575	
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	0-1,509	0-0,539	0-0,173	0-0,070	2-4,726	2-1,800	
21	Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals	0-1,163	0-3,444	0-1,440	0-4,551	7-9,759	6-1,146	
29	General Engineering, electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy)	13-9,815	0-1,593	0-0,191	0-5,622	21-5,312	20-7,650	
29A	Blacksmith	0-2,837	0-0,382	..	..	2-0,792	2-3,749
29B	Steel-trunk	0-1,100	..	..	..	6-7,700	0-1,100
29D	Cutlery	0-0,360	..	..	..	2-6,660	1-5,680
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	0-0,904	..	..	0-0,035	0-4,523	6-1,120
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	0-0,200	..	..	..	7-3,500	2-3,500
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	0-0,872	0-0,445	0-0,346	0-0,027	1-2,931	1-4,384	

41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	..	0-0,500	0-0,124	0-0,022	0-0,011	0-2,727	0-7,396
43A	Bidi products	..	..	0-1,386	0-0,270	0-0,195	0-0,164	1-2,003	0-9,989
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing	..	..	0-7,877	0-6,330	0-0,313	0-1,426	10-1,038	8-4,876
50	Clothing and tailoring including bedding and gunny bags repairing	..	..	0-2,310	0-1,236	..	0-0,501	4-7,976	0-5,121
53A	Silk rearing	..	..	0-1,496	0-0,502	0-0,619	0-0,621	3-1,136	3-4,614
53B	Silk reeling	..	..	0-0,711	0-2,139	0-0,010	0-0,479	2-3,205	1-8,292
53C	Silk weaving	..	..	0-8,529	0-0,714	0-0,173	0-0,097	3-4,860	1-4,632
53	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	0-0,145	..	..	0-0,060	0-2,882	1-2,167
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	0-1,382	..	0-2,661	..	3-3,000	2-5,400

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 7.
Production of crops grown per associated family by industry and by varieties of crops.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Paddy.		Pulses.		Jute.	
			Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2	Rice milling	1,788	23.70	200.16	0.62	7.08	..	..
2A	Rice products	822	16.91	141.98	0.07	0.40	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batters, chanabhaja, etc.	657	4.09	34.49	0.05	0.52	..	..
5	Sugar manufacture	483	126.38	1,141.85	0.62	8.85	..	..
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing)	180	154.41	1,261.99	0.33	3.07	..	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	106	152.45	1,232.17	1.82	14.03	..	..
14A	Earthenwares	793	30.69	272.58	0.90	9.37	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	2,525	38.35	321.00	0.22	2.30	..	..
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	75.86	744.83	2.07	28.97	..	..
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy)	98	107.44	1,042.99	..	..	..	..
29A	Blacksmith	658	32.79	285.16	..	0.97	..	..
29B	Steel trunk	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
29D	Cutlery	5	30.00	254.00	..	..	..	..
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	169	132.22	1,028.21	..	..	..	..
..	.. .. .. .	24	65.00	552.00	..	..	..	..

41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	..	1,417	11.11	91.76	..	0.15	..	..
43A	Bidi products	..	..	1,223	15.72	130.97	0.19	1.93	..	..
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing	..	..	44	117.83	843.46	4.11	39.14	..	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bag repairing	..	..	500	2.09	17.15	..	6.03	..	..
53A	Silk rearing	..	..	1,856	51.09	435.47	3.55	35.74	0.01	0.14
53B	Silk reeling	..	..	216	23.00	210.29	0.63	7.21	..	..
53C	Silk weaving	..	..	1,035	10.52	88.29	0.35	2.49	..	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	510	20.55	177.34	0.10	1.39	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	397	42.37	343.88	..	..	..	..
63F	Dairy	..	..	257	78.22	639.10	..	0.20	..	..
63J	Carts	..	..	234	18.82	158.92	..	..	..	..
63P	Mats	..	..	162	8.75	69.33	0.08	0.50	..	..
<hr/>										
All other industries		..	..	131	15.83	121.97	0.17	1.00	..	..

TABLE 7—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Sugar cane.		Other crops. Rs. (12)	By-products. Rs. (13)	Total. Rs. (14)
			Mds. (10)	Rs. (11)			
(1)	(2)	(3)					
2	Rice milling	1,788	..	..	24.00	14.96	248.20
2A	Rice products	822	..	..	..	2.33	144.69
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc. ..	657	..	..	..	0.55	35.56
5	Sugar manufacture	483	63.62	115.77	31.46	71.38	1,369.31
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing)	180	..	0.22	29.14	101.16	1,395.58
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	106	13.20	26.41	47.37	74.27	1,394.25
14A	Earthenwares	793	..	..	19.63	14.34	315.92
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	2,525	..	..	34.57	27.74	385.61
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	..	..	11.03	..	784.83
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy)	98	..	..	..	135.26	1,178.25
29A	Blacksmith	658	..	..	5.51	20.35	311.99
29B	Steel trunk	3	..	..	..	..	..
29D	Cutlery	5	..	..	..	11.20	265.20
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	169	..	..	7.75	27.38	1,063.34
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	24	..	..	..	..	552.00
					7.79	13.75	218.12

43A Bidi products	..	..	1,223	..	0.29	45.76	16.11	195.06
45 Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing	..	..	44	..	22.81	145.00	45.45	1095.86
50 Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing	..	..	500	..	..	..	1.03	18.21
53A Silk rearing	..	..	1,856	3.45	12.62	171.69	13.48	669.14
53B Silk reeling	..	..	216	..	10.37	9.84	10.37	248.08
53C Silk weaving	..	..	1,035	..	1.77	4.15	1.62	98.32
63 Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	510	..	..	8.13	3.77	190.63
63A Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	397	..	..	4.63	15.70	364.21
63F Dairy	..	..	257	..	..	15.94	9.21	664.45
63J Carts	..	..	234	..	..	..	..	158.92
63P Mats	..	..	162	..	..	..	..	69.83
All other industries	..	..	131	..	..	5.50	6.93	135.40

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 8.

Percentage distribution of family expenditure on groups of items of the associated families by industries.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Cereals.	All other food items.	Total food.	Fuel and light.	Total clothes.	Housing rent.	Total miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2	Rice milling	1,788	30.77	26.90	57.67	3.27	7.81	0.21	31.04	100.00
2A	Rice products	822	38.50	28.51	67.01	3.80	7.56	0.83	20.80	100.00
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	33.97	32.60	66.57	4.28	7.29	2.37	19.49	100.00
5	Sugar manufacture	483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing) ..	180	13.43	36.21	49.64	4.70	8.70	1.38	35.58	100.00
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing ..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14A	Earthenwares	793	34.47	34.02	68.49	3.52	7.51	0.57	19.91	100.00
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	2,625	24.01	24.74	48.75	3.62	7.03	0.55	40.05	100.00
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	99	22.09	34.63	56.72	4.16	7.76	3.76	27.60	100.00
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy) ..	98	14.05	38.20	52.25	7.18	9.88	1.15	29.54	100.00
29A	Blacksmith	658	40.97	26.85	67.82	3.59	6.42	0.36	21.81	100.00
29B	Steel trunk	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30A	.. ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufac- turing	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Woodware (including furniture manufac- turing)	1,177	26.04	30.30	56.34	2.99	6.10	0.58	33.99
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,417	49.89	23.85	73.74	2.59	6.31	0.16	17.20
42A	Bidi products	1,223	26.77	31.76	58.53	4.17	6.81	0.27	30.22
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing	44	13.22	38.32	51.54	4.36	9.30	2.06	32.74
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing	500	37.19	34.04	71.83	3.73	5.30	1.28	17.86
53A	Silk rearing	1,856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53B	Silk reeling	216	26.49	36.56	63.05	5.32	10.30	0.53	20.80
53C	Silk weaving	1,035	36.15	29.80	65.95	5.65	7.65	0.74	20.01
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	510	7.14	47.02	54.16	4.17	13.10	..	28.57
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	397	23.81	31.31	55.12	3.99	8.14	1.31	31.44
63F	Dairy	257	22.82	31.45	54.27	6.35	8.41	0.37	30.60
63J	Carts	234	20.82	31.99	58.81	3.47	7.12	0.22	30.38
63P	Mats	162	43.56	35.24	78.80	2.14	5.78	0.29	12.99
	All other industries	131	19.53	34.70	54.23	3.61	6.40	2.08	33.68

*Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 9.

Average number of man-months worked per establishment by industries and by total value of assets.
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in para 1, 4 of the report.)

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.)		
				1,1,000	1,001—2,000.	2,001—3,000.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2 Rice milling
	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	2	9	..	..	..
	..	3	1,779	11(1,779)	..	..
	..	4	..	..	..	..
		..	1,788	11(1,779)	..	..
		All combined				
2A Rice products
	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	3	822	13(822)	..	..
	..	4	..	..	..	..
		..	822	13(822)	..	..
		All combined				

3A Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	..	..	1	4	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	3	653	22(597)	37(34)	..
	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	657	22(597)	37(34)	..
5 Sugar manufacture	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	3	482	2(407)	5(74)	..
	..	..	4	1	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	483	2(407)	5(74)	..
6 Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	3	180	43(96)	56(83)	96(1)
	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	180	43(96)	56(83)	96(1)
8 Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
	..	..	3	103	9(102)	35(1)	..
	..	..	4	1	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	106	9(102)	35(1)	..

TABLE 9—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.)		
				1—1,000.	1,001—2,000.	2,001—3,000.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
14A Earthenwares	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	2	..	..	..	..
		3	793	15(793)	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		..	793	15(793)	..	..
		All combined				
18 Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	2	1	..	..	..
		3	2,523	18(2,412)	18(110)	..
		4	1	..	..	..
		..	2,525	18(2,412)	18(110)	..
		All combined				
21 Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	2	2	..	..	..
		3	29	15(5)	15(22)	22(2)
		4	..	..	..	..
		..	29	15(5)	15(22)	22(2)
		All combined				

29 General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).

1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	97	23(45)	14(8)	12(41)		
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	98	23(45)	14(8)	12(41)	

29A Blacksmith	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	658	18(641)	32(4)	26(9)		
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	658	18(641)	32(4)	26(9)	

29B Steel trunk	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	42(3)	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	3	42(3)	..	..	..

29D Cutlery	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6	13(5)	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	5	13(5)	..	..	..

TABLE 9—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.).		
				1—1,000.	1,001—2,000.	2,001—3,000.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	158	11(148)	35(8)	..
		4	11	..	..	..
		..	169	11(148)	35(8)	..
		All combined				
35	Bricks, tiles lime and surkhi manufacturing ..	1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	22	3(2)	..	..
		4	2	..	..	..
		..	24	3(2)	..	..
		All combined				
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing) ..	1	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..
		3	1,155	10(1,148)	24(7)	..
		4	21	..	..	..
		..	1,177	10(1,148)	24(7)	..
		All combined				

41A Bamboo and cane products

1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1,417	9(1,417)	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	1,417	9(1,417)	..	..	..

43A Bidi products

1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1,217	12(1,067)	66(112)	..	..	..
4	6	148(6)	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	1,223	12(1,073)	66(112)	..	..

45 Printing (including lithographing and book-binding, embossing)

1	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	43	36(5)	60(3)	18(13)	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	44	36(5)	60(3)	18(13)	..

50 Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing

1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	500	7(487)	5(6)	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	500	7(487)	5(6)	..	..

TABLE 9—*contd.*

Code No.	Names of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.).		
				1—1,000.	1,001—2,000.	2,001—3,000.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
53A Silk rearing	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	3	1,855	15(1,727)	28(128)	..
	..	4	1	..	..	..
	1,856	15(1,727)	28(128)	..

53B Silk reeling	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	3	216	9(216)	..	..
	..	4	..	..	..	..
	216	9(216)	..	..

53C Silk weaving	..	1	..	..	..	..
	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	3	1,030	29(761)	40(224)	37(45)
	..	4	5	..	100(2)	133(3)
	1,035	29(761)	41(226)	43(48)

63 Unspecified industries except those shown below ..

1	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..
3	490	10(490)	..	..
4	20	..	..	..
All combined	..	510	10(490)	..

63A Gold and silverware, ornaments ..

1	..	..	..	..
2	4	..	..	..
3	393	12(323)	34(23)	36(14)
4	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	397	12(323)	34(23)
				36(14)

63F Dairy ..

1	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..
3	257	18(244)	..	..
4	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	257	18(244)	..
				..

63J Carts ..

1	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..
3	234	18(212)	27(22)	..
4	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	234	18(212)	27(22)
				..

TABLE 9—*cont'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.).		
				1—1,000.	1,001—2,000.	2,001—3,000.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
63P Mats
		1	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..
		3	162	7(162)	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..
		..	162	7(162)	..	..
		All combined	..	..	..	..
All other industries						
	
		1	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..
		3	127	17(84)	21(16)	22(2)
		4	2	..	..	..
		..	131	17(84)	21(16)	22(2)
		All combined	..	..	..	..

TABLE 9—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.)			
				3,001—4,000.	4,001—5,000.	5,001 and above.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
2	Rice milling	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	9	..	..	..	..
		3	1,779	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,788	..	..	..	..
2A	Rice products	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	822	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	822	..	..	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhuja, etc. ..	1	4	..	..	40(4)	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	653	..	..	40(22)	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	657	..	..	40(26)	..

TABLE 9—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.)			
				3,001—4,000.	4,001—5,000.	5,000 and above.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5	Sugar manufacture	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	482	..	..	..	..
		4	1	..	..	..	..
		..	483	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..					
6	Distilleries & breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing)	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	180	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		..	180	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..					
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	1	1	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	204(1)
		3	103	..	..	..	..
		4	1	..	..	..	..
		..	106	..	..	..	204(1)
	All combined	..					

	2	..	..	..	..	..
	3		793	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	793	..	..	..
18 Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..
	2		1	..	..	..
	3		2,523	..	..	..
	4		1	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	2,525	..	..	..
21 Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..
	3		29	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	29	..	..	..
29 General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1		1	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..
	3		97	..	11(3)	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	98	..	11(3)	..

TABLE 9—contd.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	(1)	(2)	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.).			
						3,001—4,000.	4,001—5,000.	5,001 and above.	(10)
				(3)	(4)	(8)	(9)		
29A Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..
	3	658	..	..	39(4)	
	4	..	..	..	..
	All combined				..	658	..	39(4)	
29B Steel trunk	1	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..
	3	3	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..
	All combined				..	3	..	..
29D Cutlery	1	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..
	3	5	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..
	All combined				..	5	..	..

2	..	..	..	..	..
3		158	..	10(2)	..
4		11	..	..	..
..	..	169	..	10(2)	..

All combined

1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..
3		22	..	..	..
4		2	..	..	..
..	..	24	..	..	..

All combined

1	..	..	..	..	..
2		1	..	..	..
3		1,155	..	..	..
4		21	63(20)	..	..
..	..	1,177	63(20)	..	..

All combined

1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..
3		1,417	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,417	..	..	..

All combined

35 Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing

41 Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)

41A Bamboo and cane products

TABLE 9—*cont'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.)					
				3,00—4,000.	4,001—5,000.	5,001 and above.	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)						
43A	Bidi products ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,217	11(6)	9(5)	42(27)	..	..	..
		4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..		1,223	11(6)	9(5)	42(27)		
		..		All combined					
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	102(1)
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	43	48(4)	..	..	..	..	24(8)
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..		44	48(4)	..	..	28(9)	
		..		All combined					
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	500	95(7)	..	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..		500	95(7)	..	..	..
		..		All combined					

50A	Silk reeling	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
						2	..	..	..	..
						3	1,855	..	..	..
						4	1	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	..	..	..	1,856	..	..	..
53B	Silk reeling	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
						2	..	..	..	..
						3	216	..	..	..
						4	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	..	..	..	216	..	..	..
53C	Silk weaving	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
						2	..	..	..	..
						3	1,030	..	..	..
						4	.. 5	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	..	..	..	1,035	..	..	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
						2	..	..	..	..
						3	490	..	..	..
						4	20	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	..	..	..	510	..	..	..

TABLE 9—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	(1)	(2)	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Total value of assets (Rs.)			
						3,001—4,000.	4,001—5,000.	5,001 and above.	
				(3)	(4)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				2	4	..	..	144(4)	
				3	303	50(9)	35(10)	56(14)	
				4	..	..	..	..	..
				..	397	50(9)	35(10)	75(18)	
				All combined	..	..	..	..	..
63F	Dairy	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				2	..	..	..	..	..
				3	257	..	38(13)	..	..
				4	..	..	..	..	..
				..	257	..	38(13)	..	..
				All combined	..	..	..	..	..
63J	Carts	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				2	..	..	..	..	..
				3	234	..	..	..	..
				4	..	..	..	..	..
				..	234	..	..	..	..
				All combined	..	..	..	..	..

2	..	..	..	..	..
3		162	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>					
All combined	..	162	..	..	..
<hr/>					
All other industries					
..	1	1	..	..	36(1)
2		1	..	..	..
3		127	10(2)	32(4)	30(9)
4		2	..	..	112(2)
<hr/>					
All combined	..	131	10(2)	32(4)	44(12)

*Estimated number of industries in the district.
 Weighted averages for each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures.
 Figures in parenthesis indicate estimated number of industries in each group.

TABLE 10
Average value (Rs.) of assets per establishment by industries and by different assets.
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in paragraph 1.4 of the report).

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.					Stocks of finished goods. (Rs.)
				Land and buildings. (Rs.)	Machinery (Rs.)	Tools. (Rs.)	Stocks of raw materials. (Rs.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	9	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,779	32	1	7	1	1	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1,788	32	1	7	1	1	
		..	All combined						
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	822	41	1	4	2	1	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	822	41	1	4	2	1	
		..	All combined						

3A Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.

1	1	4	..	12,000	181	700	200
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	653	362	..	..	92	23	14
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	657	360	73	92	27	15

All combined

5 Sugar manufacture

1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	482	92	58	49	19	5	5
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	483	92	58	49	19	5

All combined

6 Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).

1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	180	437	..	144	44	90	90
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	180	437	..	144	44	90

All combined

8 Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.

1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	37,200	200	8,775	12,499	12,499
3	103	244	66	16	33	5	5
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	106	242	423	18	117	125

All combined

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Assets.				
				Land and buildings.	Machineries.	Tools.	Stocks of raw materials.	Stocks of finished goods.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)	(Rs.) (9)
14A	Earthenwares ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	793	104	4	13	2	16
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	793	104	4	13	2	16
		All combined						
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,523	194	39	80	9	4
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	2,525	194	39	80	9	4
21	Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	29	307	..	119	28	445
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	29	307	..	119	28	445

29 General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).

1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	97	1,049	8	154	14	14	1	1
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined								
	98	1,049	8	164	14	14	1	1

29A Blacksmith

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	658	205	37	97	13	13	3	3
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined								
	658	205	37	97	13	13	3	3

29B Steel trunk

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	1,000	329	150	150	200	200	200
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined								
	3	1,000	329	150	150	200	200	200

29D Cutlery

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5	420	61	81	2	2	3	3
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined								
	5	420	61	81	2	2	3	3

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Assets.				
				Land and buildings.	Machineries.	Tools.	Stocks of raw materials.	Stocks of finished goods.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)	(Rs.) (9)
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	158	114	25	47	18	31
		4	11	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	169	114	25	47	18	31
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	22	250	..	20	..	..
		4	2	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	24	250	..	20	..	..
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,153	56	8	48	8	5
		4	21	300	..	244	800	1,200
		All combined	1,177	60	8	52	21	26

41A Bamboo and cane products									
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1,417	42	..	..	5	..	..	..	1
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	1,417	42	..	5	..	..	..	1
43A Bidi products									
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1,217	43	1	..	4	414	..	..	112
4	6	..	..	..	30	200	..	..	80
All combined	..	1,223	43	..	4	413	..	..	112
45 Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.									
1	1	..	10,000	..	700	6,181	..	..	300
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	43	437	1,929	..	1,151	287	..	..	21
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	44	427	2,249	1,141	421	..	..	27
50 Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.									
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	500	72	268	..	11	16	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	500	72	268	11	16	..	..	..

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	No. of establishments.	Assets.					
				Land and buildings.	Machineries.	Tools.	Stocks of raw materials.	Stocks of finished goods.	
		(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)	(Rs.) (9)	
(2)									
53A	Silk rearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,855	376	1	82	9	..	
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..
All combined				1,856	376	1	82	9	..
53B	Silk reeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	216	95	3	11	3	2	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined				216	95	3	11	3	2
53C	Silk weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,030	470	58	69	30	11	
		4	6	1,233	89	154	50	134	
All combined				1,035	474	58	70	30	11

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.				
				Land and buildings.	Machineries.	Tools.	Stocks of raw materials.	Stocks of finished goods.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)	(Rs.) (9)
63P Mats	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	162	44	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	162	44	..	3	..	..
All other industries	..	1	1	10,000	5,750	237	700	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		3	127	1,575	116	67	547	42
		4	2	..	1,550	1,090	1,500	200
	All combined	..	131	1,610	187	86	564	44

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.						
				Stocks of semi-finished goods.	Furniture.	Amount due for supply of finished goods.	Cash.	Other assets.	Average total assets.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (10)	(Rs.) (11)	(Rs.) (12)	(Rs.) (13)	(Rs.) (14)	(Rs.) (15)	(15)
2	Rice milling ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,779	1	..	..	..	1	..	44
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,788	1	..	..	..	1	..	44
2A	Rice products ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	822	..	..	..	..	1	..	50
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	822	..	..	..	..	1	..	50
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1	4	10	300	500	80	..	..	13,971
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	653	..	53	37	14	..	..	595
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	657	..	54	46	15	..	..	676

TABLE 10—*cont'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Assets.					Average total assets.
				Stocks, of semi-finished goods.	Furniture.	Amount due for supply of finished goods.	Cash.	Other assets.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (10)	(Rs.) (11)	(Rs.) (12)	(Rs.) (13)	(Rs.) (14)	(Rs.) (15)
5	Sugar manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	482	..	..	..	12	240	475
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	All combined	..	483	..	..	..	12	240	475
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	180	43	26	..	127	..	911
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	180	43	26	..	127	..	911
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	1,583	47,000	1,10,420	..	2,17,677
		3	103	..	..	5	33	75	477
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	106	..	15	457	1,094	74	2,565

14A Earthenwares	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	793	7	..	..	1	14	..	161
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined .. ..	..	793	7	..	..	1	14	..	161

18 Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	2,523	6	1	3	6	..	..	342
	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined .. ..	..	2,525	6	1	3	6	..	..	342

21 Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	29	3	165	179	24	..	..	1,270
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined .. ..	..	29	3	165	179	24	..	..	1,270

29 General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	97	..	30	23	13	..	..	1,297
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined .. ..	..	98	..	30	23	13	..	..	1,297

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.						
				Stocks of semi-finished goods. (Rs.) (10)	Furniture. (Rs.) (11)	Amount due for supply of finished goods. (Rs.) (12)	Cash. (Rs.) (13)	Other assets. (Rs.) (14)	Average total assets. (Rs.) (15)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
29A	Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	658	2	1	14	8		380	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined ..	658	2	1	14	8	..	380	
29B	Steel trunk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	3	..	12	..	100	..	1,791	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined ..	3	..	12	..	100	..	1,791	
29D	Cutlery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	5	..	..	4	3		574	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined ..	5	..	..	4	3	..	574	

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Assets.						
				Stocks of semi-finished goods.	Furniture.	Amount due for supply of finished goods.	Cash.	Other assets.	Average total assets.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (10)	(Rs.) (11)	(Rs.) (12)	(Rs.) (13)	(Rs.) (14)	(Rs.) (15)	(Rs.) (15)
43A	Bidi products ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,217	2	13	338	35	..	..	962
		4	6	5	15	100	150	..	..	580
		All combined	..	1,223	2	13	337	36	..	960
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	1	1	250	2,639	3,000	200	..	..	29,270
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	43	11	65	99	116	..	..	4,116
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	44	16	124	165	117	..	4,687
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	500	..	7	4	6	..	..	384
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	500	..	7	4	6	..	384

TABLE 10—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Assets.					
				Stocks of semi-finished goods.	Furniture.	Amount due for supply of finished goods.	Cash.	Other assets.	Average total assets.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (10)	(Rs.) (11)	(Rs.) (12)	(Rs.) (13)	(Rs.) (14)	(Rs.) (15)
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	4	..	4,000	5,500	6,000	..	46,285
		3	393	57	87	200	169	..	1,111
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	397	57	126	253	228	..	1,566
63F	Dairy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	257	..	1	22	13	156	338
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	257	..	1	22	13	156	338
63J	Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	234	28	1	1	9	..	346
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	234	28	1	1	9	..	346

TABLE 10A
Estimated number of some important machines used by selected industries.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Name of the important machines used.	Number of machines used.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat products)	..	17 (a) Wheat grinding machine (Diesel)	7
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	..	106 (a) Ghani with motor (b) Ghani without motor	14 104
10	Soap	..	3 (a) Stamping machine (b) Cutting machine	2 3
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	..	2,525 (a) Handloom ..	3,728
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	..	98 (a) Drill machine	6
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	..	169 (a) Sewing machine	13
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing	..	44 (a) Printing machine with motor (b) Printing machine without motor (c) Cutting machine	2 48 61
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing	..	500 (a) Sewing machine	562
53B	Silk reeling	..	216 (a) Reeling machine (b) Charka	551 114
53C	Silk weaving	..	1,035 (a) Handloom ..	1,634
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	397 (a) Polishing machine without motor	15
63H	Photographs and painting including signboard painting	..	5 (a) Camera	4

* Estimated number of establishments in the district.

TABLE 11
Average value (Rs.) of liabilities per establishment by industries and by different liabilities.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Liabilities for—			
			Land and buildings.		Machinery and tools.	
			Average value of liabilities per establishment having the liabilities.	Rate of interest varying from.	Average value of liabilities per establishment having the liabilities.	Rate of interest varying from.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2	Rice milling	1,788	..	..	..	..
2A	Rice products	822	..	..	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	47(23)	..	..	..
5	Sugar manufacture	483	..	..	..	..
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	515(13)	..	..	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	106	..	..	175(35)	10%
14A	Earthenwares	793	..	..	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	2,325	..	..	100(110)	..
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	..	..	..	..
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	69(8)	..	..	..
29A	Blacksmith	658	43(4)	..	..	..
29B	Steel trunk	3	..	..	..	..
29D	Outlery	5	..	..	..	..
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	169	..	..	1,056(3)	8.6%

TABLE 11—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*Number of establishments.	Liabilities for—			
			Land and Buildings.	Machinery and Tools.		
			Average value of liabilities per establishment having the liabilities.	Rate of interest varying from.	Average value of liabilities per establishment having the liabilities.	Rate of interest varying from.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing ..	84	..	..	..	..
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing) ..	1,177	200(7)	..	..	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,417	..	..	..	..
43A	Bidi products ..	1,223	191(5)	..	..	..
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing ..	44	164(2)	..	1703(3)	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing ..	500	44(19)	..	222(31)	6-30%
53A	Silk rearing ..	1,856	..	..	..	..
53B	Silk reeling ..	216	..	..	..	..
53C	Silk weaving ..	1,035	..	..	..	..
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below ..	510	..	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	397	..	..	5(41)	..
63F	Dairy ..	257	155(26)	5% to	49(13)	5%
63J	Carts ..	234	..	6-25%	..	..
63P	Mats ..	162	..	..	..	..
	All other industries ..	131	110(2)	..	164(5)	6-25%

TABLE 11—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Number of establishments.	Liabilities for—				Total.
			Raw materials.		Others.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	Average value of liabilities per estab-lishment having the liabilities.	Rate of interest varying from.	Average value of liabilities per estab-lishment having the liabilities.	Rate of interest from.	Average value of liabilities per estab-lishment.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
2	Rice milling	1,788	17(71)	..	..	..	1
2A	Rice products	822	6(55)	..	..	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, hataśa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	61(461)	..	..	..	44
5	Sugar manufacture	483	..	..	..	..	..
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manu-fac-turing).	180	364(68)	..	....	..	175
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing	106	1143(19)	5%	900(1)	..	277
14A	Earthenwares	793	..	..	..	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	2,525	79(320)	..	199(100)	..	23
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	40(26)	..	..	..	28
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding gene-ration and transformation of electrical energy).	98	163(14)	8.5%	187(3)	37.5%	35
29A	Blacksmith	658	..	37.5%	..	..	..
29B	Steel trunk	3	..	..	..	..	..
29D	Cutlery	5	70(1)	..	..	..	14
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	169	139(10)	8.5%	250(2)	..	32

TABLE 11—*concd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*Number of establishments.	Liabilities for—					Total.
			Raw materials.		Others.			
			Average value of liabilities per establishment having the liabilities.	Rate of interest varying from.	Average value of liabilities per establishment having the liabilities.	Rate of interest varying from.	Average value of liabilities per establishment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
35	Brooks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	..	24	400(2)	8.5%	..	..	400
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	..	1,177	220(34)	..	200(7)	..	9
41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	1,417	2(53)	..	..	..	..
43A	Bidi products	..	1,223	2,454(244)	..	..	..	490
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing	..	44	817(9)	..	220(2)	6%	301
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	500	1,339(6)	9%	..	..	..	32
53A	Silk rearing	..	1,856	22(32)	..	..	..	..
53B	Silk reeling	..	216	663(6)	2.5%	..	..	18
53C	Silk weaving	..	1,035	179(134)	..	144(157)	3%	45
63	Unspecified industries except these shown below	..	510	100(4)	..	..	..	1
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	397	1,654(9)	8.5%	930(5)	..	59
63F	Dairy	..	257	86(91)	25% 37.8%	..	..	49
63J	Carts	..	234	176(47)	..	..	..	36
63P	Mats	..	162	..	..	..	..	..
	All other industries	..	131	1,452(28)	6 18.75%	128(5)	..	353

*Estimated number of industries in the district.
 Figures in parenthesis indicate estimated number of industries in each group.

TABLE 12—*Contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Sources of liabilities.							
				Bank.		Co-operative		State.			Total.
				Raw materials.	Others.	Total.	Raw materials.	Others.	Raw materials.	Others.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12) (13)
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, butosa, chana bhajia, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	653	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Sugar manufacture	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	180	..	..	..	..	58	58	29	29
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	180	..	..	..	..	58	58	29	29

TABLE 12—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Sources of liabilities.								
				Private.		Others.		Total.		Raw materials.	Total.	
				Raw materials.	Others.	Raw materials.	Others.	Raw materials.	Others.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
2	Rice milling	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,779	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,788	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2A	Rice products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	653	37	..	37	6	2	8	43	2	45
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	657	36	..	36	6	2	8	42	2	44

TABLE 12—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory No.	*No. of estab- lish- ments.	Sources of liabilities.									
				Private.		Others.		Total.		Total.			
				Raw mate- rials.	Others.	Raw mate- rials.	Others.	Raw mate- rials.	Others.	Raw mate- rials.	Others.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,523	1	..	1	9	13	22	10	13	23	23
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	2,525	1	..	1	9	13	22	10	13	23	23
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceu- ticals.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	29	..	..	..	28	..	28	28	..	28	28
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	29	..	..	..	28	..	28	28	..	28	28
29	General engineering and electrical engineer- ing (excluding generation and transfor- mation of electrical energy).	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	97	19	11	30	..	1	1	23	12	35	35
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	98	19	11	30	..	1	1	23	12	35	35

29A	Blacksmith	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	658	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	658	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29B	Steel trunk	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29D	Cutlery	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	5	..	..	14	..	14	14	..	14	..
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	5	..	..	14	..	14	14	..	14	..
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	157	7	21	28	..	..	9	23	32	..
		..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	169	7	21	28	..	..	9	23	32	..

TABLE 12—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory No.	*No. of estab- lish- ments.	Sources of liabilities.									
				Private.		Others.		Total.		Total.		Total.	
				Raw mate- rials.	Others.	Raw mate- rials.	Others.	Raw mate- rials.	Others.	Raw mate- rials.	Others.	Raw mate- rials.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
53B	Silk reeling	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3 216	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	18	..
			4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	216	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	18	..
53C	Silk weaving	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3 1,030	..	22	22	23	..	23	23	22	22	45
			4 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,035	..	22	22	23	..	23	23	22	22	45
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.		1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3 490	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1
			4 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	510	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1

TABLE 13.

Labour employed per establishment by different age-groups (Pooled for 42 Industries)
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in para 1·4 of the report)

Age-groups.	(1)	Number per establishment.	Family labour.		Outside work.	Hired labour.	
			Family industry.	Other family work.		Number per establishment.	Man-months worked.
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Category 1							
Below 12 years
12—15 years
16 years and above	..	1·84	15·67	5·33	1·00	3·50	34·00
Category 2							
Below 12 years
12—15 years
16 years and above	..	2·60	31·20	..	..	10·40	124·80

Category 3

Below 12 years	..	..	0.004	0.015	0.013	..	0.002	0.016
12—15 years	..	..	0.05	0.28	0.06	..	0.01	0.06
16 years and above	..	..	1.94	13.74	3.64	1.84	0.21	1.52

Category 4

Below 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12- 15 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.13	1.45
16 years abd above	..	..	3.16	29.82	8.00		11.00	58.79

TABLE 13—*contd.*

Age-groups.	Total.			Percentage of column (3) to column (9).	Total man-months available in the industry. Column (8) × column (12).	Percentage of column (9) to column (11).
	Number per establishment.	Number of man-months actually worked in the industry column (3) and column (7).				
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Category 1						
Below 12 years
12—16 years
16 years and above	..	5-34	49-67	31-55	64-08	77-5
Category 2						
Below 12 years
12—16 years
16 years and above	..	13-00	156-00	20-00	156-00	100-00

Category 3

Below 12 years	..	..	0.006	0.031	48.39	0.072	43.06
12—15 years	..	..	0.06	0.34	82.35	0.72	47.22
16 years and above	..	..	3.15	15.26	90.04	25.80	59.15

Category 4

Below 12 years	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
12—15 years	..	..	0.13	1.45	....	1.56	92.95
16 years and above	..	..	14.16	88.61	33.65	169.92	52.15

TABLE 14.

Hired labour employed and wages paid per man-month by age groups (Pooled for 42 industries).

(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in para 1.4 of the report.)

Age-groups.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Amount spent on hired labour.			(8)
					Cash.	Kind.	Total.	
								Wages paid to hired labour per month. Column 7 ÷ column (2).
					(5)	(6)	(7)	
Category 1								
Below 12 years
12—15 years
16 years and above	..	34.00	49.67	68.45	1,926.50	25.17	1,951.67	57.40
Category 2								
Below 12 years
12—15 years
16 years and above	..	124.80	156.00	80.00	8,184.00	..	8,184.00	65.58

Category 3

Below 12 years	..	..	0-016	0-031	51-61	0-06	0-20	0-26	16-25
12—15 years	..	..	0-06	0-34	17-65	0-68	0-47	1-15	19-17
16 years and above	..	..	1-52	15-26	9-96	42-31	8-53	50-84	33-45

Category 4

Below 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
12—15 years	..	..	1-45	1-45	100-00	40-00	..	40-00	27-59
16 years and above	..	..	58-79	88-61	66-35	1,926-79	1,578-79	2,505-58	42-62

TABLE 14A.

Distribution of family labour by Industries.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	*No. of establishments.	Average man-months per establishment.							
			Below 12 years.		12-15 years.		16 years and above.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
2	Rice milling	1,788	..	..	0.12	0.16	2.40	8.44	
2A	Rice products	822	..	..	..	..	3.60	8.62	
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	..	..	0.29	..	17.45	0.33	
5	Sugar manufacture	483	..	..	..	..	1.46	..	
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	..	..	..	..	14.50	..	
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	106	..	..	0.12	..	8.72	..	
14A	Earthenwares	793	..	0.14	..	..	10.29	3.90	
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	2,525	..	..	..	0.78	11.39	5.91	
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	..	..	..	..	10.45	..	
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding the generation and transformation of electrical energy).	98	..	..	0.35	..	12.43	..	
29A	Blacksmith	658	0.08	..	0.50	..	17.56	..		
29B	Steel trunks	3	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	
29D	Cutlery	5	..	..	..	..	12.80	..	
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	169	..	..	..	..	10.38	0.17	

35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing ..	24	..	..	..	3.00	..
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1,177	..	..	0.14	10.17	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products ..	1,417	..	..	0.03	5.65	3.40
43A	Bidi products ..	1,223	..	..	0.05	9.11	0.93
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book binding, embossing	44	..	..	..	10.54	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bag repairing.	500	..	..	0.22	6.37	..
53A	Silk rearing ..	1,856	..	0.02	0.10	11.78	3.70
53B	Silk reeling ..	246	..	..	..	2.05	6.29
53C	Silk weaving ..	1,035	..	..	..	18.89	12.59
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below	510	..	..	..	3.07	7.14
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	397	..	..	..	13.23	..
63F	Dairy ..	257	..	..	0.10	11.79	2.44
63J	Carts ..	234	..	..	0.06	18.57	0.52
63P	Mats ..	162	..	..	..	1.60	5.33
	All other industries ..	131	..	..	0.28	12.22	1.79

* Estimated number of industries in the district.

TABLE 15.

Consumption of fuels, lubricating materials, raw materials, etc., per establishment by industries.
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in para 1.4 of the report.)

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Items of consumption.					Raw materials.
				Fuel.		Electricity.	Lubricating materials.		
				Coal and coke.	Other fuels.		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)	(Rs.) (9)	
2	Rice milling	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	9	..	..	..	..
			3	1,779	1	..	..	..	231
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	1,788	1	..	..	..	231
2A	Rice products	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	822	6	20	..	..	212
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	822	6	20	..	..	212

3A Sweets, ice-cream, bataas, chanabhaja, etc.

1	4	..	456	4,808	13	2,429
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	653	151	30	6	..	2,937
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	657	150	33	35	2,934

5 Sugar manufacture ..

1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	482	..	..	..	2	317
4	1	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	483	..	..	2	317

6 Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).

1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	180	505	255	..	..	9,046
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	180	505	255	..	9,046

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Items of consumption.					
				Fuel.		Electricity. (Rs.) (7)	Dlubricating materials. (Rs.) (8)	Raw materials. (Rs.) (9)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Coal and coke. (Rs.) (5)	Other Fuels. (Rs.) (6)				
8	Vegetable oils—linseed crushing and extraction and processing.		1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			2	1	13,525	9	..	5,03,982	
			3	103	..	..	..	458	
			4	1	..	..	..	..	..
All combined				106	..	130	..	5,300	
14A	Earthenwares	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	793	11	44	..	28	
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined				793	11	44	..	28	

18	Cotton textiles--spinning and weaving	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	1	..	..	..	..	..
			3	2,523	..	5	..	1	590
			4	1	..	..	..	..	..
			All combined	..	2,525	..	5	..	590

21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	29	..	85	..	..	424
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..
			All combined	..	29	..	85	..	424

29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of of electrical energy).	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	97	32	29	..	3	110
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..
			All combined	..	98	32	29	..	110

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Items of consumption.					
				Fuel.		Electricity.	Lubricating materials.	Raw materials.	
				Coal and coke.	Other fuels.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)	(Rs.) (9)	
29A	Blacksmith	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3 658	103	8	3	..	..	191
			4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined				658	103	8	3	..	191
29B	Steel trunk	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3 3	..	..	50	..	..	1,450
			4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				3	..	50	..	..	1,450

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*Number of establishments.	Items of consumption.					
				Fuel.		Electricity.	Lubricating materials.	Raw materials.	
				Coal and coke.	Other fuels.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (9)	
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,155	..	..	..	..	44
		4	21	60	..	..	..	3,905
		All combined	..	1,177	1	108
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,417	..	..	..	..	57
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	1,417	57

TABLE 18—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*Number of establishments.	Items of consumption.					Raw materials.
				Fuel.		Electricity.	Lubricating materials.		
				Coal and coke.	Other feeds.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Ra.) (5)	(Ra.) (6)	(Ra.) (7)	(Ra.) (7)	(Ra.) (9)	(9)
53A	Silk rearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,855	..	5	..	..	..	163
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1,856	..	5	..	..	..	163
	All combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53B	Silk reeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	216	33	..	..	1	591	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	216	33	..	..	1	591	..
	All combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category number.	*Number of establishments.	Items of consumption.					Raw materials.
				Fuel.			Electricity.	Lubricating materials.	
				Coal and coke.	Other fuels.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (9)	(Rs.) (9)
63F Dairy	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	257	6	158	..	..	..	2,728
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	257	6	158	..	..	..	2,728
63J Cattle	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	234	..	9	..	..	..	348
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	234	..	9	..	..	..	348

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No	Name of the industry.	Items of consumption.						Total.
		Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Annual repairing charges.	Packing materials.	Value of work done through others.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
2	Rice milling	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	9	..	..	..	..
		3	1,779	..	..	1	233
		4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	1,788	..	..	1	233
2A	Rice products	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	522	..	..	..	233
		4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	522	..	..	..	233

3A	Sweets, ice-cream, betase, chanabhaja, etc.	1	4	1,000	..	..	8,708
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	653	14	5	..	8,148
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	657	20	5	..	8,177
5	Sugar manufacture	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	482	..	10	4	333
		4	1	..	..	..	..
		All combined	483	..	10	4	333
6	Distilleries and breweries (including alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	180	31	..	..	9,837
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	180	31	..	..	9,837

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Items of consumption.			
				Annual repairing charges.	Pecking materials.	Value of work done through others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (10)	(Rs.) (11)	(Rs.) (12)	(Rs.) (13)
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	1	1	..	..	..	..
		2	1	5,728	..	..	5,728
		3	103	..	..	..	458
		4	1	..	..	..	..
		All combined	106	55	..	..	5,485
14A	Earthenwares	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	793	..	..	1	84
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	793	..	..	1	84

18 Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving

1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	2,523	5	..	2	603	..
4	1	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>						
..	2,525	5	..	2	603	..

All combined

21 Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals

1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	29	..	33	..	641	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>						
..	29	..	33	..	641	..

All combined

29 General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).

1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	97	3	..	..	177	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>						
..	98	3	..	..	177	..

All combined

TABLE 15—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Items of consumption.			Total.
				Annual repairing charges.	Packing materials.	Value of work done through others.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (10)	(Rs.) (11)	(Rs.) (12)	(Rs.) (13,)
20A Blacksmith	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	653	3	..	..	308
		4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	653	3	..	..	308
20B Steel trunk	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	3	..	..	..	1,500
		4	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	3	..	..	..	1,500

TABLE 15—*co id.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Items of consumption.			
				Annual repairing charges.	Packing materials.	Value of work done through others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (10)	(Rs.) (11)	(Rs.) (12)	(Rs.) (13)
41 Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)							
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..
		3	1,165	3	..	..	47
		4	21	..	..	..	3,865
		..	1,177	3	..	..	112
41A Bamboo and cane products							
		1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,417	..	..	..	57
		4	..	..	..	..	..
		..	1,417	..	..	..	57

43A Bidi products	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1,217	3	1	31	330	1,783	..	..
	..	6	4	20	60	..	5,056	..	..
	All combined	1,223	..	1	31	339	1,799	..	..
45 Printing (including lithographing) and book binding, embossing.	..	1	1	..	..	100	1,624	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	43	3	9	1	..	867	..	..
	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	44	..	8	1	2	884	..	..
50 Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	500	3	5	1	..	54	..	..
	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	500	..	5	1	..	54	..	..

TABLE 15—*concd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Items of consumption.			
				Annual repairing charges.	Packing materials.	Value of work done through others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (10)	(Rs.) (11)	(Rs.) (12)	(Rs.) (13)
63F Dairy	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	..	3	257	1	1	..	2,894
	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined				257	1	1	2,894
63J Carts	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	..	3	234	5	..	..	362
	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined				234	5	..	362

TABLE 15A
Quantity and value of raw materials consumed per establishment by industries.
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in paragraph 14 of the report).

Raw materials.									
Basic material I.									
Code No.	Name of the industry.	Name.	Quantity.					Value. (Rs.)	
			Unit.	Local products.		Outside products.	Total.		
				Purchased from local market.	Outside purchase.				
									(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
2	Rice milling	.. .. Paddy	Md.	27.14	..	..	27.14	231.20
2A	Rice products	.. .. Rice	Md.	2.69	..	..	2.69	50.36
3A	Sweets, icecream, batasa, chana bhaja, etc.	.. .. Chana	Md.	4.86	3.85	2.16	10.86	967.59
5	Sugar manufacture	.. .. Molasses	Md.	10.77	..	..	10.77	161.54
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	.. .. Rice	Md.	229.98	..	1.49	231.47	3,786.59
8	Vegetable oils—oiled crushing and extraction and processing.	.. .. Mustard seed.	Md.	190.38	4.53	1.27	196.23	5,278.09
14A	Earthenwares	.. .. No specification.		46.52	..	181.30	227.82	565.17
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	.. .. Yarn	Lbs.					
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	.. .. No specification.						
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of	.. .. No specification.						

29A	Blacksmith	..	..	Iron	Md.	..	..	7-25	7-25	168-37
29B	Steel trunk	..	..	Tin sheet	Cwt.	..	..	60-00	60-00	900-00
29D	Cutlery	..	..	Iron	Mds.	..	..	3-40	3-40	26-60
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	..	..	..	..	No specification.				
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	..	..	Lime stone	Mds.	..	..	800-00	800-00	450-00
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	..	..	Timber	..	..	..	..	..	89-28
41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	..	Bamboo	No.	26-17	3-52	0-25	29-94	43-97
43A	Bidi products	..	..	Bidi leaf	1000	54-89	74-09	267-07	396-05	341-72
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	..	..	..	..	No specification.				
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	..	..	..	No specification.				
53A	Silk rearing	..	..	Mulberry leaves.	Md.	44-07	..	..	44-07	149-05
53B	Silk reeling	..	..	Cocoon	Sr.	192-90	39-47	..	282-37	565-16
53C	Silk weaving	..	..	Silk yarn	Sr.	10-05	0-26	..	10-31	408-10
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	..	..	..	..	No specification.				
63A	Gold and silver-ware, ornaments	..	..	..	..	No specification.				
63F	Dairy	..	..	Milk	Md.	83-71	50-15	..	133-86	2,669-53
63J	Carts	..	..	Timber	Cu. ft.	28-88	9-06	29-40	67-34	339-48
63P	Mats	..	..	..	..	No specification.				

TABLE 15A—*concl'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Raw materials.							Value of other raw and auxiliary materials.	Total value of raw materials.
		Name.	Basic material II.							
			Quantity.							
			Unit.	Local products.		Outside products.				
				Purchased from local market.	Outside purchase.					
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
2	Rice milling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231.20
2A	Rice products	..	..	Paddy	Md.	17.39	17.39	159.62	1.55	211.53
3A	Sweets, icecream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	..	..	Sugar	Md.	..	18.67	578.06	1,388.85	2,934.50
5	Sugar manufacture	..	..	Sugar cane juice.	Md.	96.38	96.38	154.23	0.85	316.62
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,259.55	9,046.14
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.74	5,299.83
14A	Earthenwares	..	..	..	..	..	No specification.			
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	..	Dye	Lbs.	..	..	1.17	8.74	15.83	589.74
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals.	..	..	..	..	..	No specification.			
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transmission of electrical energy).	..	..	..	..	..	No specification.			

No specification.

No specification.

No specification.

29A	Blacksmith	..	..	Steel	Mds.	..	..	..	15-47	7-25	191-09
29B	Steel trunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550-00	1,450-00
29D	Cutlery ..	..	..	Steel	..	..	..	..	52-20	3-20	92-00
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450-00
41	Woodware (including furniture manufactu- ring.)	..	..	Nail	Srs.	..	1-07	1-07	1-60	16-94	107-82
41A	Bamboo and cane products	..	..	Cane	No.	1-81	..	1-81	0-45	12-27	58-69
43A	Bidi products	..	..	Tobacco	Mds.	0-81	..	4-05	4-86	52-70	1,406-29
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book binding, embossing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..
53A	Silk rearing	..	..	Cocoon layings.	No.	622-41	..	622-41	12-45	1-59	163-09
53B	Silk reeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26-05	591-21
53C	Silk weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268-69	676-79
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	..	..	..	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	..	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..
63F	Dairy	..	..	Sugar	Md.	..	0-04	0-04	1-26	57-46	2,728-25
63J	Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8-59	348-07
63P	Mats	..	..	..	..	..	..	No specification.	..	..	..

3A Sweets, ice-cream, batasana, chanabajas, etc.

1 4 12,031 13,031

2

3 653 4,222 25 4,084

4

All combined

657 4,270 25 4,142

5 Sugar manufacture

1

2

3 482 402 61 270

4 1

All combined

483 402 61 270

6 Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).

1

2

3 180 11,577 11,543

4

All combined

180 11,577 11,543

TABLE 16—*cont'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Ex-factory net selling value of finished goods.	Sale.				
					Own whole-sale.	Own retail.	Deduction.	Co-operative.	Agent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8	Vegetables oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	1	1						
		2	1	6,18,646	6,18,646				
		3	103	556	58	498			
		4	1						
All combined		106	6,499	6,006	493				
14A	Earthenwares	1							
		2							
		3	793	563	38	522			
		4							
All combined		793	563	38	522				

18 Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,523	883	386	490	..	..	..
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	2,525	883	386	490	..	..	..
21 Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	29	1,241	401	671	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	29	1,241	401	671	..	..	..
29 General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	97	71	4	66	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	98	71	4	66	..	..	..

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Ex-factory net selling value of finished goods.	Sale.					Agent.
					Own whole-sale.	Own retail.	Deduction.	Co-operative.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
29A Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	658	353	347	..	..	..
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	658	353	..	347	..	..	..
29B Steel trunk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	3	3,000	3,000	..	..	..
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	3	3,000	..	3,000	..	..	..

43A Bidi products	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	1,217	2,351	932	830	..	..	591
			4	6	11,855	5,625	6,230	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	..	1,223	2,398	955	856	..	..	588

45 Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	1	1	250	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	43	463	105	358	..	..	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	44	458	109	349	..	..	..	..

50 Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 18—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Ex-factory net selling value of finished goods.	Sale.				
					Own whole-sale.	Own retail.	Deduction.	Co-operative.	Agent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
53A	Silk rearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,855	273	240	33	..	..	..
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	..	1,856	273	240	33	..	..
53B	Silk reeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	216	843	791	52	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	..	216	843	791	52	..	..

53C	Silk weaving	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				3	1,030	1,037	679	327	31	..	..	..
				4	5	4,143	4,143	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	..	1,035	1,052	696	325	31	..	..	..

33	Unspecified industries except those shown below	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	490	124	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..
		4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	All combined	510	124	124
--	--------------	----	----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	----

63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				2	4	111,225	..	111,225	..	..	..	..
				3	393	1,179	..	1,143	..	..	..	..
				4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	..	..	397	2,288	..	2,252	..	..	..	..

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of estab-lish-ments.	Ex-factory net selling value of finished goods.	Sale.				
					Own whole-sale.	Own retail.	Dadandar.	Co-operative.	Agent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
63F Dairy	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3 257	3,905	3,078	777	..	..	60
			4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	257	3,905	3,078	777	..	..	60
		..	234	804	..	809	..	..	..
	
		..	234	804	..	809	..	..	..

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Sale. Total.	Value of work done for others.	Total value of work done.	Total man-months worked in the industry.	Value of work done per man-month.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
2	Rice milling	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	9	..	..	..	..
		..	3	1,799	287	119	409	11	37
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	1,788	287	119	409	11	37	
2A	Rice products	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	822	348	17	366	13	28
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	822	348	17	366	13	28	

3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chana bhaja, etc.	1	4	12,031	..	12,031	40	301
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	653	4,119	16	4,238	23	184
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	..	657	4,167	15	4,285	24	179

5 Sugar manufacture	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..
			3	482	331	..	402	3 134
			4	1	..	..	..	..

6 Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	180	11,543	..	11,577	50	232
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	180	11,543	..	11,577	50	232

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	(1)	*No. of es- tablishments.	Sale Total.	Value of work done for others.	Total value of work done.	Total man- months worked in the industry.	Value of work done per man- month.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8. Vegetable oil—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.									
		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	618,646	..	618,646	204	3,083	
		3	103	556	97	653	9	73	
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	106	6,499	96	6,595	11	600	
14A Earthenwares									
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	793	560	42	605	15	40	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	793	560	42	605	15	40	

18 Cotton textile—spinning and weaving	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,523	876	60	943	18	53	..
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	2,525	876	60	943	18	52	52

21 Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	29	1,072	8	1,249	16	78	78
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	29	1,072	8	1,249	16	78	78

29 General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	97	70	941	1,012	17	60	60
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	..	98	70	941	1,012	17	60	60

TABLE 16—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Sale. Total.	Value of work done for others.	Total value of work done.	Total man-months worked in the industry.	Value of work done per man-month.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
29A Blacksmith	1
			2
			3 658	347	813	1,166	19	61
			4
			..	658	347	813	1,166	19
	
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43A Bidi products

1
2
3	1,217	2,353	136	2,487	17	148	148	80	..
4	6	11,855	..	11,855	148	80
All combined	..	1,223	2,399	135	2,533	18	141

45 Printing (including lithographing and book-binding, embossing).

1	1	250	12,000	12,250	102	120	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	43	463	2,068	2,531	28	90	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	44	458	2,294	2,752	30	92	..	..

50 Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	500	..	540	540	8	68	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined	..	500	..	540	540	8	68	..	..

TABLE 16—*cont'd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*No. of establishments.	Sale. Total.	Value of work done for others.	Total value of work done.	Total man-months worked in the industry.	Value of work done per man-month.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
63A Silk rearing	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	1,855	273	..	273	16	17
		..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		1,856	273	..	273	16	17
63B Silk reeling	1	..	..	..	..	..
		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	3	216	843	7	850	9	94
		..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		216	843	7	850	9	94

69C Silk weaving

..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,030	1,037	178	1,215	32	32	38
		4	5	4,143	500	4,643	120	120	39
<hr/>									
	All combined	..	1,035	1,052	179	1,231	32	32	38

69 Unspecified industries except those shown below

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	490	124	..	..	124	10	10	12	12
4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>									
	All combined	..	510	124	..	124	10	10	12

69A Gold and silverware, ornaments

1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	111,225	7,008	118,233	144	821	821	821	821
3	393	1,143	1,138	2,317	17	136	17	136	136
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>									
	All combined	..	397	2,252	1,197	3,485	18	18	194

TABLE 16—*concd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of estab- lishments.	Sale.		Value of work done for others.	Total value of work done.	Total man- months worked in the in- dustry.	Value of work done per man- month.
				(4)	(11)				
(1)	(2)	(3)				(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
63F Dairy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	257	3,915	6	3,911	19	204
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..
			All combined	257	3,915	6	3,911	19	206
63J Cattle	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	234	809	562	1,366	19	72
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..
			All combined	234	809	562	1,366	19	72

63P Mats

..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	10
		3	162	109	..	..	109	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	162	109	..	..	109	7	16

All other industries

..	..	1	1	1,392	1,500	2,892	36	80
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		3	127	4,030	495	4,529	19	238
		4	2	27,610	..	27,610	112	247
All combined		..	131	4,401	495	4,900	20	245

*Estimated number of industries in the district.
Weighted averages for each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures.

TABLE 16A

Quantity and value of finished products made during the year for sale per establishment by industries.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Finished products.			
		Principal product I.			Value. (Rs.)
		Name.	Unit.	Quantity.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2	Rice milling	Rice	Mds.	18.46	284.52
2A	Rice products	Chira	Mds.	6.10	152.42
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanaabaja, etc.	Sweets	..	..	3,054.71
5	Sugar manufacture	Molasses	Mds.	10.65	192.23
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	Pachai	Mds.	563.89	10,277.30
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	Mustard oil	Mds.	67.48	5,312.42
14A	Earthenwares		No specification.	..	274.35
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	Dhuti	Yds.	..	452.91
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals		No specification.	..	..
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).		No specification.	..	..
29A	Blacksmith	..	No specification.	..	..
29B	Steel trunk	..	Nos.	400.00	2,000.00
29D	Cutlery	..	Nos.	4.80	4.20

30	Footwear and leather manufactures	Shoes	Pair	193-72	2,079-47
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	Lime	Mds.	840-00	1,160-00
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	Door	.....	....	126-99
41A	Cane and bamboo products	Bamboo products	..	....	182-28
43A	Bidi products	Bidi	.. Nos. in 1,000	479-90	2,397-88
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.		No specification.		
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.		No specification.		
53A	Silk rearing	Cocoon	.. Kahan	99-86	271-72
53B	Silk reeling	Silk yarn	.. Seers	19-13	801-97
53C	Silk weaving	Silk product	.. Yards	281-81	1,030-17
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below		No specification.		
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments		No specification.		
63F	Dairy	Curds	.. Maunds	8-77	395-83
63J	Carts	Cart wheel	..	....	716-50
63P	Mats		No specification.		

TABLE 16A—*concd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Finished product.					
		Principal product II.					Total value of products.
		Name.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.	Other products.	
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
2	Rice milling	...	...	...	...	5.72	290.24
2A	Rice products	Muri	Mds.	6.06	195.82	0.69	348.83
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,214.90	4,269.61
5	Sugar manufacture	...	...	...	...	210.00	402.23
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	Tari	Mds.	78.00	1,299.97	...	11,577.27
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	...	...	...	...	1,186.45	6,498.87
14A	Earthenwares						
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	Napkin	Yds.	603.91	254.26	354.74	883.35
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals		No specification.				
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).		No specification.				
29A	Blacksmith		No specification.				
29B	Steel trunk	Suitcase	Nos.	500.00	1,000.00	...	3,000.00
29D	Cutlery	Scissors	Nos.	84.00	79.20	307.40	390.80
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	...	...	...	...	435.42	2,514.89

35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	...	...	...	70-00	1,230-00
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	Window	...	...	155-86	320-70
41A	Cane and bamboo products	...	....	..	11-63	193-91
43A	Bidi products	...	....	..	..	2,397-88
45	Printing (including lithographing), book-binding, etc bossing.			No specification.		
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.			No specification.		
53A	Silk rearing	...	....	..	0-97	272-69
53B	Silk reeling	..	....	..	40-69	842-66
53C	Silk weaving	..	....	..	21-53	1,051-70
63	Unspecified industries except those shown below			No specification.		
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	..		No specification.		
63F	Dairy	Chhana	.. Maunds	.. 44-05	3,459-93	3,904-62
63J	Carts	..	....	..	48-86	803-57
63P	Mats	..	....	No specification.	87-07	

TABLE 17
Average cost as percentage of average value of production per establishment by industries.
(Categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are as defined in para. 1-4 of the report.)

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for—				
				Rents and interests on capital assets.	Labour.		Family estimated.	
					Hired.	Excluding casual labour.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	(Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)	
2	Rice milling	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	9	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,779	..	8	6	210	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	All combined	..	1,788	..	8	6	210	..
2A	Rice products	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	822	..	2	2	47	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	All combined	..	822	..	2	2	47	..

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for—				
				Rents and interests on capital assets.	Labour.		Family estimated.	
					Hired.	Excluding casual labour.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(Rs.) (5)	Including casual labour. (Rs.) (6)	(Rs.) (7)	(Rs.) (8)	(8)
14A	Earthenwares	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	793	..	..	50	43	760
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
				793		50	43	670
	All combined							
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,523	..	..	..	..	549
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..
				2,525	..	..	..	549
	All combined							
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	29	21	188	188	188	396
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
				29	21	188	188	396
	All combined							

29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	97	78	202	202	554	554
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	98	78	202	202	554	554
29A	Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	658	3	20	18	590	590
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	658	3	20	18	590	590
29B	Steel trunk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	3	240	960	960	160	160
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	3	240	960	960	160	160
29D	Outlay	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	5	5	..	..	535	535
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	5	5	..	..	535	535

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for—					Family estimated.
				Rents and interests on capital assets.	Labour.			Family estimated.	
					Hired.	Including casual labour.	Excluding casual labour.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	1 .. 2 .. 3 168 4 11	.. .. 23 ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. 134 ..	.. .. 65 ..	.. .. 349 ..	..
..	All combined	169	23	134	65	349			
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing ..	1 .. 2 .. 3 22 4 2	.. .. 34 ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. 120 ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. 125 ..	..
..	All combined	24	34	120	..	125			
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing) ..	1 .. 2 1 3 1,155 4 21	.. .. 2 ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. 4,879 94	.. .. 2,779 47	.. .. 566 776	..
..	All combined	1,177	2	94	47	569			

41A Cane and bamboo products

1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1,417	..	..	..	..	380
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,417	..	..	..	..	380

All combined

43A Bidi products

1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1,217	20	246	198	220	220
4	6	180	3,744	3,744	104	104
..	1,223	21	263	215	219	219

All combined

45 Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.

1	1	1,440	6,159	6,159	385	385
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	43	179	764	730	326	326
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	44	208	886	853	328	328

All combined

50 Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.

1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	500	20	99	92	279	279
4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	500	20	99	92	279	279

All combined

TABLE 17—contd.

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for—				
				Rents and interests on capital assets.	Labour.			Family estimated.
					Hired.	Excluding casual labour.		
				(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
53A	Silk rearing	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,855	..	21	1	165	165
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,856	..	21	1	165	165
53B	Silk reeling	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	216	5	38	..	..	358
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	216	5	38	..	..	358
53C	Silk weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,030	..	9	..	..	396
		4	5	..	88	88	..	484
	All combined	..	1,035	..	9	..	..	396

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for—					Family estimated.
				Rents and interests on capital assets.	Labour.				
					Hired.	Excluding casual labour.			
						Including casual labour.	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
63P Mata	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	280
	..	..	3	162	..	..	..	..
	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	280
	All combined	..	162	..	..	..	..	280
	All other industries	..	1	..	271	271	542	..	
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		3	127	73	197	152	670	..	
		4	2	220	3,760	3,760	1,533	..	
	All combined	..	131	75	256	196	586	..	

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for—				Average total cost excluding family labour.	Average value of production per establishment.	Average of total cost excluding family labour as percentage of average value of production.
				Fuels and lubricating materials.	Raw materials and packing materials.	Repair charges and value of work done through others.	(Rs.)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
2	Rice milling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	1,779	1	231	1	241	409	53.92	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	1,783	1	231	1	241	409	53.92	..
2A	Rice products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	822	26	212	..	240	366	65.57	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All combined		..	822	26	212	..	240	366	65.57	..

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory No.	*Number of estab- lish- ments.	Annual cost per establishment for—				Average total cost exclud- ing family labour.	Average value of production per estab- lishment.	Average total cost (exclud- ing family labour) as per- centage of average value of production.
				Fuels and lubrica- ting materials	Raw materials and packing materials.	Repair charges and value of work done through others.	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, betasea, chanaabaja, etc.	..	1	4	5,277	2,429	1,000	10,786	12,031	89.65
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	653	187	2,942	14	3,364	4,238	79.88
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	657	218	2,939	20	3,409	4,285	79.56	
5	Sugar manufacture	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	482	2	327	4	387	402	96.27
			4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	483	2	327	4	387	402	96.27	

6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	180	760	9,046	31	11,080	11,577	95.71
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	180	760	9,046	31	11,080	11,577	95.71
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	13,534	5,03,982	5,738	5,35,393	6,18,646	86.54
		3	103	..	458	..	483	653	73.97
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	106	130	5,300	55	5,626	6,595	85.31
14A	Earthenwares	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	793	55	28	1	134	605	22.15
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	793	55	28	1	134	605	22.15
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	2,523	6	590	7	603	943	63.94
		4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	2,525	6	590	7	603	943	63.94

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Category No.	*Number of establishments.	Annual cost per establishment for—				Average total cost excluding family labour.	Average value of production per establishment.	Average total cost (excluding family labour) as percentage of average value of production
				Fuels and lubricating materials.	Raw materials and packing materials.	Repair charges and value of work done through others.	(Rs.)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	29	85	457	..	751	1,249	60.13	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	29	85	457	..	751	1,249	60.13	
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	97	64	110	3	457	1,012	45.16	
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	98	64	110	3	457	1,012	45.16	

29A	Blacksmith	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	3	658	114	191	3	331	1,166	28-39	..
		..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	All combined								
		..	..		658	114	191	3	331	1,166	28-39	..
29B	Steel trunk	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	3	3	50	1,450	..	2,700	3,000	90-00	..
		..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	All combined								
		..	..		3	50	1,450	..	2,700	3,000	90-00	..
29D	Cutlery	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	3	5	146	92	9	252	993	25-38	..
		..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	All combined								
		..	..		5	146	92	9	252	993	25-38	..
30	Footwear and leather manufactures	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	3	158	12	1,451	28	1,648	2,808	58-69	..
		..	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	All combined								
		..	..		169	12	1,451	28	1,648	2,808	58-69	..

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory No.	*Number of estab- lish- ments.	Annual cost per establishment for—				Average total cost exclud- ing family labour.	Average value of production per estab- lishment.	Average total cost of production.			
				Fuels and lubrica- ting materials.	Raw materials and packing materials.	Repair charges and value of work done through others.	(Rs.) (10)				(Rs.) (11)	(Rs.) (12)	(Rs.) (13)	(Rs.) (14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
53A	Silk rearing	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3 1,855	5	163	2	101	273	60.96	..	..	..	..	..
		4 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	1,856	5	163	2	191	273	69.96	..	..	..	..
53B	Silk reeling	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3 216	33	591	36	703	850	82.71	..	..	..	..	..
		4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All combined	..	216	33	591	36	703	850	82.71	..	..	..	..
53C	Silk weaving	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3 1,030	16	665	13	703	1,215	57.86	..	..	..	..	..
		4 5	41	3,137	49	3,315	4,643	71.40	..	..	..	..	..
			All combined	..	1,035	16	677	13	715	1,231	58.08

63	Unspecified industries except those shown below ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	490	1	40	..	..	44	124	35.48	..	..
		4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	510	1	40	..	..	44	124	35.48	..	..
63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	4	1,715	1,02,402	200	1,12,777	1,18,233	95.39	..	..	..
		3	393	88	1,083	75	1,481	2,317	63.92	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	397	104	2,104	76	2,602	3,485	74.66	..	..	..
63F	Dairy ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	257	164	2,729	1	3,144	3,911	80.39	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	257	164	2,729	1	3,144	3,911	80.39	..	..	..
63J	Carts ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	234	9	348	5	404	1,366	29.58	..	..	..
		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All combined	234	9	348	5	404	1,366	29.58	..	..	..

TABLE 17—*contd.*

Code No.	Name of the industry.	Cate- gory No.	*Number of estab- lish- ments.	Annual cost per establishment for—				Average total cost exclud- ing family labour.	Average value of production per estab- lishment.	Average total cost (exclud- ing family labour) as per- centage of average value of production.
				Fuels and lubrica- ting materials.	Raw materials and packing materials.	Repair charges and value of work done through others.	(Rs.)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
63P Mats	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	162	..	12	..	12	109	11-01
			4	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
	All combined	..	162	..	12	..	12	109	11-01	
	All other industries	..	1	1,110	2,412	400	4,193	2,892	144-89	
			2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	127	159	2,907	47	3,383	4,529	74-70
			4	2	5,220	14,445	300	23,945	27,610	86-73
	All combined	..	131	252	3,095	54	3,732	4,900	76-16	

*Estimated number of industries in the district.
Weighted averages for each industry have been calculated on the basis of total figures.

APPENDIX A

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

State Statistical Bureau

Survey of Small Industries

[illegible]

Signature of Investigator and date.

Signature of Superior Staff and date.

APPENDIX B**List of Small Scale Industries.**

1. Wheat, flour. Atta mills (wheat products) (1).
2. Rice milling.
- 2A. Rice products.
 3. Biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries) (2).
- 3A. Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc. (3).
 4. Fruit and vegetable processing.
 5. Sugar manufacturer.
 6. Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).
 7. Starch manufacturers.
 8. Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing. (4).
 9. Paints and varnishes.
10. Soap.
11. Tanning (5).
12. Cement.
13. Glass and glassware including bangles.
14. Ceramics.
- 14A. Earthenwares (6).
 15. Plywood and its products.
 16. Paper, paper-board including strawboard.
- 16A. Paper and cardboard products (7).
 17. Matches.
 18. Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving.
 19. Woollen textiles.
 20. Jute textiles.
 21. Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals.
 22. Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use (8).
 23. Iron and steel-smelting (including blast furnace operations), rolling and re-rolling.
 24. Bicycles.
 25. Sewing machines.
 26. Gas plants.
 27. Electric lamps.
 28. Electric fans.

29. General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy), steel trunk, cutlery (9)...
- 29A. Blacksmith.
- 29B. Steel trunk.
- 29C. Steel-wire products.
- 29D. Cutlery.
- 29E. Cycle parts.
- 29F. Locks.
30. Footwear and leather manufactures (10).
31. Rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber substitutes), tyres and tyre repairing.
32. Enamelware.
33. Hume pipes and other cement and concrete products (including reinforced products).
34. Asbestos and asbestos cement products.
35. Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing.
36. Lac.
37. Turpentine and resin.
38. Plastics (including manufacture of gramophone records).
39. Petroleum refining.
40. Sawmilling.
- 40A. Wood chopping.
41. Woodware (including furniture manufacturing) (11).
- 41A. Bamboo and cane products.
42. Tea manufacturing.
43. Tobacco products.
- 43A. Bidi products (12).
44. Groundnut decorticating, cashew-nut processing and dal manufacturing.
45. Printing (including lithographing and book-binding, embossing) (13).
- 45A. Rubber stamp.
46. Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing.
47. Hosiery and other knitted goods (14).
48. Thread and thread-ball making.
49. Textiles, dyeing, bleaching, finishing and processing (including mercerising, finishing, calendering, glazing, proofing, etc.) (15).
50. Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing (16).
51. Cotton ginning and pressing.
52. Rope making.
53. Silk (miscellaneous).

- 53A. Silk rearing.
- 53B. Silk reeling.
- 53C. Silk weaving.
- 53D. Artificial silk.
- 54. Jute pressing.
- 55. Electricity generation and transformation.
- 56. Automobiles and coach-building including other vehicles.
- 57. Ship-building.
- 58. Railway workshop.
- 59. Arms, ammunition and explosives.
- 60. Aircraft assembling, repairs and servicing.
- 61. Railway wagon manufacturing.
- 62. Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, halds, reeds, pickers, etc.).
- 63. Unspecified industries except those shown below.
- 63A. Gold and silverware—ornaments (17).
- 63B. Hay cutting.
- 63C. Electroplating, minapating and engraving (18).
- 63D. Watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing (19).
- 63E. Toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and othrer metal toys, celluloid toys) (20).
- 63F. Dairy (21).
- 63G. Laundry.
- 63H. Photographs and painting including signboard painting.
- 63I. Photo fran ing.
- 63J. Carts.
- 63K. Apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces).
- 3L. Button n anufacturing.
- 63M. Conch products.
- 63N. Musical instruments (22).
- 63O. Wax products.
- 63P. Mats.
- 63Q. Sports. goods.
- 63R. Brush manufacture.
- 63S. Simple types of mathe n atical instruments.
- 63T. Coir and coir products.

Government of West Bengal

State Statistical Bureau

Economic Survey of Small Industries, 195 -5

PART I — GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION.

District.....(1) P. S.....() Town.....()
 Union/Ward No.....House/Holding/J. L. No.....Village/Street.....
 Family head.....Sample No.....

4.1—Details about the resident members of the family :

[illegible]

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

III—Occupation of the earner : IV—Annual income (last year) :

Serial No. as in (II).	Occupation.	Average monthly income (except in family occupation).			Source.	Individual income.	Family income.	Total income.
		Cash.	Kind (value).	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
					1. Net income from— (A) Agriculture and Horticultural.			
					(B) Sale of milk, egg, etc.			
					(C) Industry ..			
					(D) Trade ..			
					2. Profession ..			
					3. Other occupation ..			
					4. Rent received ..			
					5. Interest received ..			

V—Land owned and possessed (acres) :

			6. Remittances received ..		
(a) Cultivated land—			7. Help ..		
(i) Total acres owned ..	..	..	8. Sale of assets ..		
(ii) Acres let out ..	..	..	(A) ..		
(iii) Khas cultivation [(i)—(ii)] ..	..	..	(B) ..		
(iv) Let in ..	..	..	(C) ..		
(v) Total acres in possession [(iii) + (iv)] ..	..	..	9. Drawing on pension and savings ..		
(b) Land owned (other than cultivated) ..	..	..	10. Loans ..		
(i) Net available for cultivation ..	..	..	11. Others ..		
(ii) Culturable waste ..	..	..	Total ..		
(iii) Unculturable ..	..	..	
(iv) Others ..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

VI—Details of crops grown last year :

Names of crops.	Area. (Acres.)	Crops grown. (Maunds.)	Crops received.		Crops sold.		Crops consumed.	
			Quantity. (Maunds.)	Value. (Rs.)	Quantity. (Maunds.)	Value. (Rs.)	Quantity. (Maunds.)	Value. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Aus paddy								
2. Aman paddy								
3. Other kinds of paddy								
4. Pulses								
5. Jute								

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

VII—Family expenditure (last year) (excluding value of crops grown and consumed) :

Items.	Unit.	Last month.		Last years.		Items.	Last month. Value. (Rs.)	Last year. Value. (Rs.)
		Quantity.	Value. (Rs.)	Quantity.	Value. (Rs.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	4	6
(a) Cereals						Brought forward		
(b) Pulses						5. Intoxicants		
(c) Edible oils						6. Tobacco and cigarettes		
(d) Vegetable ghee						7. Pan, Supari, etc.		
(e) Salt						8. Washing materials		
(f) Spices						9. Foot-wear		
(g) Sugar and gur						10. Bedding		
(h) Milk						11. Furniture		
(i) Butter and ghee						12. Utensils		
(j) Other milk products						13. Toilet goods		
(k) Potato						14. Other misc. purchases		
(l) Onions						15. Services		
(m) Other non-leafy vegetables						16. Educational		
(n) Leafy vegetable						17. Medical		
(o) Fish						18. Social		

(p) Meat									19. Religious			
(q) Eggs									20. Amusements			
(r) Fruits									21. Travelling			
(s) Tea and Coffee									22. Loans repaid			
(t) Other food materials									23. Litigations			
1. Total Food									24. Loans advanced			
2. Fuel and light									25. Purchase of assets			
3. Clothes									26. Remittances			
4. House-rent and Taxes									27. Others			
Sub-total									Grand Total			

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

VIII—Agricultural expenses :

1	Rs. 2	1	Rs. 2
1. Payments to labourers (cash)		Brought forward	
2. Payments in kind (value)		6. Purchase of cattle food	
3. Purchase of seeds		7.	
4. Purchase of manure		8.	
5. Repair of implements		9. Others	
Carried over		Total	

Signature of Investigator (in full).....

Unit.....

Date.....

Signature of Inspecting Officer.....

Date.....

APPENDIX C—contd.
PART II—DETAILS OF THE INDUSTRY

Name of the Industry (Block Letters) :						
SECTION A—Details of the Sample.						
District.....	[	P.S.....	[	Union.....	J. L. No.....	
Union/Ward No.....		House/Holding/J. L. No.....		Village/Street.....	Sample No.....	
Family Head.....						
Name of owner of the Concern.....				Relationship with head.....		
SECTION B—Assets and Liabilities of the Concern on the date of enquiry.						
Assets.	Value. (Rs.)	Annual Rent. (Rs.)	Liabilities(Loans) Account.	Source.	Amount.	Rate of Interest. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Land and buildings			(1) Land and buildings	(a)		
(2) Machineries				(b)		
(3) Tools			(2) Machineries and tools	(c)		
(4) Stocks of raw materials				(a)		
(5) Stocks of finished goods			(3) Raw materials	(b)		
(6) Stocks of semi-finished goods				(a)		
(7) Stocks of furnitures, etc.			(4) Others	(b)		
(8) Total amount due for supply of finished goods.				(a)		
(9) Cash in hand and at Banks						
Total Assets			Total			
8(a) Amounts due for supply of finished goods during last year.			8(a) On account of raw materials purchased last year.			

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

C(3) Amount paid for work done through others (Rs.).....

SECTION D—Consumption of fuel and lubricating materials last year

Items consumed. (1)	Unit. (2)	Quantity consumed. (3)	Purchase value. (4)	Remarks. (5)
I. Fuel—				
(a) Coal				
(b) Coke				
(c) Charcoal				
(d) Firewood				
(e) Fuel oil				
(f) Other fuel				
II. Electricity				
III. Lubricating Material—				
(a) Lubricating oils				
(b) Other lubricants				

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

SECTION E—*Trade expenses during last year*

Items consumed.	Unit.	Quantity consumed during the year.			Purchase value. (Rs.)	Remarks. (Whether raw materials are easily available—Yes/No.)
		Purchased from local market.	Purchased from outside.	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Raw materials—						
(a) Basic Materials—						
(i)						
(ii)						
(iii)						
(iv)						
(v) Others						
(b) Auxiliary Materials—						
(i)						
(ii)						
(iii)						
(iv) Others						
(c) Others						
II. Annual Repair Charges						
III. Packing Materials						
Total						

APPENDIX C—contd.

SECTION B(1)—Details of machineries and tools.

Name. (1)	Number. (2)	Value. (Rs.) (3)	Annual rent. (Rs.) (4)	Remarks. (5)
(1) Machineries—				
(i)				
(ii)				
(iii)				
(2) Tools—				
(i)				
(ii)				
(iii)				
(iv)				

Signature of Investigator.

Unit.

Date.

Signature of Inspecting Officer.

Designation

Date.

APPENDIX D

Distribution of samples allotted and rejected by cause and by industries.

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of samples allotted.	Causes of rejection of samples.					
				Closed.	Abolished.	No trace.	Refused to give information.	Registered	Duplicate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	2	Rice milling ..	50	9	..	5	..	8	..
2	2A	Rice products ..	40	3	2	9	..	..	..
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	44	2	1	5	1	..	..
4	5	Sugar manufacture ..	26	1	..	2	1	..	..
5	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	14	3	1	..	..	2	..
7	14A	Earthenwares ..	34	1	..	2	..	..	..
8	18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving ..	45	12	3	1	..	1	..
9	21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals.	11	1	..	..	..	..	..
10	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).	29	..	..	1	1	..	..
11	29A	Blacksmith ..	44	1	..	3	1	..	..
12	29B	Steel trunks ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
13	29D	Cutlery ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	27	1	..	2	..	1	..
15	35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing.	6	1	..	2	..	..	..

16	41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing).	36	3	—	5	..	1	..
17	41A	Cane and bamboo products	41	4	..	3	..	..	..
18	43A	Bidi products	53	7	3	5	1	..	..
19	45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	26	2	..	..	6	..	..
20	50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	41	1	1	2	..	..	..
21	53A	Silk rearing	88	22	2	1	1	..	..
22	53B	Silk reeling	41	3	..	..	..	..	..
23	53C	Silk weaving	59	8	2	..	..	..	..
24	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	23	7	1	3	2	..	..
25	63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments	40	2	..	3	..	..	..
26	63F	Dairy	25	..	..	2	..	..	..
27	63J	Carts	27	2	..	1	..	..	..
28	63P	Mats	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
29-42	..	All other industries—Wheat, flour, atta mills (wheat products), biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries), soap, woollen textiles, aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use, rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber substitutes), tyres and tyre repairing, tobacco products, watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing, laundry, photographs and painting including sign-board painting, photo framing, apparel (cap making, hat making, turban, shoe laces), conch products musical instruments.	93	6	..	8	..	1	..

APPENDIX D—Contd.

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of samples allotted.	Causes of rejection of samples.					Duplicate.	
				Closed.	Abolished.	No trace.	Refused to give information.	Registered.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
43-49	..	Paper, paper-board including straw-board, steel-wire products, webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing, hosiery and other knitted goods, electricity generation and transformation, electroplating, minaplanting and engraving, toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).	9	1	..	1	1	3	1	..
		All industries combined	1,009	105	16	66	17	15	..	

APPENDIX D—Contd.

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of samples allotted.	Causes of rejection of samples.			No. of schedules filled up.	Schedules rejected after scrutiny.	Schedules accepted for analysis.
				Trade.	Others.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	2	Rice milling ..	50	..	3	25	25	..	25
2	2A	Rice products ..	40	..	8	22	18	..	18
3	3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	44	1	3	13	31	..	31
4	5	Sugar manufacture ..	26	1	..	5	21	8	13
5	6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	23	..	4	4	19	..	19
6	8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	14	..	..	6	8	..	8
7	14A	Earthenwares ..	34	..	2	5	29	1	28
8	18	Cotton textiles spinning and weaving ..	45	1	3	21	24	1	23
9	21	Chemicals including durgs and pharmaceuticals	11	1	2	4	7	1	6
10	29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transmission of electrical energy).	29	..	6	8	21	..	21
11	29A	Blacksmith ..	44	..	4	9	35	..	35
12	29B	Steel trunk ..	3	..	..	2	1	..	1
13	29D	Cutlery ..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
14	30	Footwear and leather manufactures ..	27	1	2	7	20	..	20
15	35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing.	6	..	2	5	1	..	1
16	41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing).	36	..	4	13	23	..	23
17	41A	Cane and bamboo products ..	41	..	2	9	32	..	32
18	43A	Bidi products ..	53	..	8	24	29	1	28

APPENDIX D—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the industry.	No. of samples allotted.	Causes of rejection of samples.			No. of schedules filled up.	Schedules rejected after scrutiny.	Schedules accepted for analysis.
				Trade.	Others.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
19	45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing.	26	..	1	9	17	..	17
20	50	Clothing and tailoring including boddings and gunny bags repairing.	41	..	1	5	36	1	35
21	53A	Silk rearing ..	88	1	2	29	59	1	58
22	53B	Silk reeling ..	41	..	..	3	38	..	38
23	53C	Silk weaving ..	59	..	..	10	49	..	49
24	63	Unspecified industries except those shown below.	23	1	3	17	6	..	6
25	63A	Gold and silverware, ornaments ..	40	..	3	38	32	1	31
26	63F	Dairy ..	25	..	2	4	22	..	22
27	63J	Carts ..	27	..	..	3	24	..	24
28	63P	Mats ..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
29	42	All other industries—Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat products), biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries), soap, woollen textiles, aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use, rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber substitutes), tyres and tyre repairing, tobacco products, watch repairing, pen and spectacles repairing, laundry, photographs and painting including sign-board painting, photo-framing, apparel (cap making, hat making, turbans, shoe laces), conch products, musical instruments.	93	..	10	25	63	1	67

.. Paper, paper-board including straw-board, steel-wire products, webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing, shawl repairing, hosiery and other knitted goods, electricity generation and transformation, electroplating, manipulating and engraving, toy making (earthen toys, paper toys, wooden toys, tin and other metal toys, celluloid toys).

All industries combined

9	..	5	9	..	..	..
1,009	7	78	304	705	16	489

APPENDIX E **Name of some tools and accessories by industries.**

Industry code No.	Names.	Industry code No.	Names.	Industry code No.	Names.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1	Wrench. Pliers. Sly wrench. File. Vice. Saw. Wedge' Hammer. Wheel. Bakling. Screw driver.	5	Bucket. Tub. Tin. Gunny bag. Syringe. Pan. Frying pan. Ladle. Earthen vessel.	19	Needle. Probe. *Okhar (handle of bellows). *Bem.
				21	Pestle and mortar.. Stone mortar. Iron pan. Cooking pot. Measuring glass.
2	Cane basket. Winnowing fan. Weights and balance. Sieve. Broomstick. Earthen jar. Frying pan. Bamboo basket. Cooking pot. Pan. Gunny bag. Tin.	6	Earthen vessel. Tin. Tub. Handle. Cooking pot. Baking pan. Bucket. Ladle. *Khunti. *Kanta Oven. Jar. Barrel. Iron rod. Balance and weights. Tongs ¹	22	Handle. Anvil. Shears. Crowbar Hammer. File. *Nongali (cutting blade).
2A	Cooking pan *Seji Tin. Earthen pot. Ladle. *Hola. Sieve. Winnowing fan. Earthen baking pan.	8	Wrench. Jar. Chopper. Yoke. *Fire (wooden piece used as seat). *Makari. *Jat.	29	Scythe. Hammer. Soldering iron. Tongs. Pliers' *Gallati. *Pati. *Toka. File. Blow lamp. Dye box. Vice. Wrench. Table vice. Gas jar.

- 3 Balance and weights.
Measuring pot.
Bamboo tray.
Cane basket.
Gunny bag.
Tray.
Dice.
Hammer.
Lid (of oven).
*Chaki and beeloni.
(wooden disc and roller).
Tin.
*Yata.
Plank.
Iron-tube.
*Pole-Shamobal (an iron rod with a tin plate fixed at the top and the bottom of the rod rounded for using as handle).
3A Wrench.
Sly wrench.
Pliers.
Screw driver.
*Racher.
Dice.
Frying pan.
Metal dish.
Wooden tray.
Tub.
Metal pot.
Ladle.
Sieve.
Khondi.
Tin.
Barrel.
Earthen baking pan.
Kettle.
Bucket.
Glass.
Spoon.
Strainer.
Cauldron.
*Jana.
- 10 Dice box.
Sosp cutlar.
Dice.
Iron cup.
Iron pan.
Moulding pot.
Handle.
Ladle.
14A Hair pencil.
Wheel.
Hammer.
Bamboo sticks.
Chisel.
Lamp.
Chopper.
Frying pan.
Earthen basin.
*Gota.
Ladle.
Spade.
Bucket.
*Pinne (a piece of wood).
- 18 Shuttle.
*Baw (the string that fastens treadles of the weaver's loom).
*Kharkathi.
Comb.
Spinning wheel.
Reel.
*Jutas.
*Nachna.
*Dangi.
Wheel.
Probe.
Reed.
*Naras.
*Pakhra.
*Parbhanga.
Roller.
*Tula patti.
Post.
*Tula kathi.
- Drill.
Saw.
Wedge.
Screw driver.
Pump.
Blower.
Chopper.
Hack-saw.
*Tal bhangka kal (wheel centring instrument).
29A Soldering iron.
Scissors.
Tongs.
File.
Compass.
Hammer.
Pipe.
Anvil.
Wedge.
*Topna.
Bellows.
*Pati.
*Huddo (used for soldering).
Balance and weights.
Vice.
Knife.
Wrench.
Saw.
Pincers.
Handle.
29B Hammer.
Scissors.
Drill.
29D Anvil.
Hammer.
Wedge.
Tongs.
File.
Drill.
Chopper.
Dice.

APPENDIX E—Contd.

Industry code No.	Names.	Industry code No.	Names.	Industry code No.	Names.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
30	Dice. Hammer. Pliers. *Tis-guni. Chisel. *Pinchis (a kind of pliers with its head bent downwards). Hammer. *Lobanga (iron rod used as hammer). Tongs. *Tesbang. *Chure *Palani. *Pern (wooden piece used as seat). Needle. Chisel. *Lohia Drill. Horn. Puncher Divider. Compass.	Screw driver. Wrench. Foot scale. Oilcan. Scissors. Tub. Right angle. Calendar. 53A Basket. *Daru. (wooden screen). Spade. Bamboo stick. Small spinning tray. Post. Net. *Macha. *Langod. Axe. *Banti. Crowbar. Rearing tray. Chopper. Iron pot. Pestle and mortar. Sickle. Scythe. Slide glass. Thermometer. Thread net. Post. Bucket. Balance and weights. Spade. Scissors.	63A Dice. Puncher. Blow pipe. *Vernace. Hand vice. Drill. Hammer. Pliers. *Tepta. Chopper.. *Katali press. Bellows. Anvil. Tongs. Polish. Spindle. Balance and weights. Trench stone. Pincers. File. Chisel. Wedge.		
31	Spade. Sieve. Handle.				
41	Chisel. Saw. Carpenter's plane. *Barulla. Chisel. Drill. Hammer. Vice. Auger.				

- *Bit (a kind of scale for marking).
 *Ari (saw).
 Screw driver.
 Axe.
- 41A Chopper.
 *Hachai.
 Knife.
 Drill.
 File.
 Chisel.
- 43 Scissors.
 Chopper.
- 43A Winnowing fan.
 Bamboo basket.
 Wooden box.
 Net.
 Box.
 Scissors.
 Knife.
 Tin pot.
- 45 Composing stick.
 *Gally (composing stick)
 Stone.
 Hammer.
 Shears.
 Sekenja (pressing instrument).
 Types.
 Case.
 Brass ruler.
 Type case.
 Type case stand.
 Lead cutter.
 Scissors.
 Saw.
 Roll.
 Dice.
 Racket.
- 50 Pencil.
 Cutter.
 Measuring tape.
 Needle.
- Saw.
 Iron pan.
 Pruning scissors.
 Gunny.
 Hook.
 Slide carrier.
 Forceps.
 Needle.
 *Mera cutting da.
 Knife.
 *Gharakathi.
 Glass jar.
 *Hydronet.
 Hydrometer.
 Barrel.
 Magnifying glass.
 Spud.
 Spring balance.
 Screw driver.
 *Wheel pulley.
 *Cover glass.
 Hammer.
 *Meth cover.
 Basin.
 Wrench box.
 Sly wrench.
- 53B *Kal.
 Mill stone.
 Wooden rod.
 *Tababil.
 Frying pan.
 Cooking pot.
 *Patai.
 Stone dish.
 *Malay.
 Reel.
 *Baisha.
 *Panchisa.
- 53C Shuttle.
 Reed.
 Spinning wheel.
- Scissors.
 *Ekai (small anvil).
 *Kansia (apparatus with tunnel of concave bottom used to polish metallic balls).
- 63D Screw driver.
 Pliers.
 Heaters.
 Eyeglass.
 Brush.
 Hammer.
 Tweezer (a kind of forceps).
 Knife.
 *Fort.
 *Pin vice.
 Printing pad.
 Punch box.
 Lathe tool.
 Jewel setting tools.
 File.
 Tonga.
 Hand vice.
- 63F Frying pan.
 Ladle.
 *Khunti.
 Pan.
 Cooking pot.
- 63G Calendar.
 Wooden board.
 Tin.
 Earthen vessels.
 Bucket.
 Tub.
- 63H Binding tool.
 Glass cutter.
 Brush.
 Foot scale.
 Compass.
 Hair pencil.
 Retouching frame.
 Cutter.
 Dish.
 Screw.

APPENDIX E—Contd.

Industry code No.	Names.	Industry code No.	Names.	Industry code No.	Names.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
63I	Saw. Scissors. Hammer. Knife. Chisel. Pliers.	63K	Scissors. Bamboo stick. Needle. Chopper. Crowbar. Drill. Saw.		File. Lighteb. Wrench. Hammer. Anvil. Screw driver. Vice. Pliers. Hand vice. *Kurehu. *Phola. *Bully.
63J	Saw. Vice. Carpenter's plane. Axe. Chisel. *Mactish. *Retched breath. Hammer. Flat stone. Screw driver. File. Auger. Drill. *Pakthru. *Pota. Foot scale.	63N	Carpenter's plane. Drill. *Bobbin. *Matam (sharp edge of cutting instrument). Pliers. *Loose. Compass. Saw. *Bush cup. Chisel. Scissors. Knife.	63P	Chopper Wedge.

*Indicates local names for which English
synonyms are not available.

APPENDIX F

Code No.	Name of the industry.	N.	Percentage of cases where—					
			Raw materials are easily available.		Competition is experienced from—			
			Number.	(4)	(5)	Foreign goods. Number.	(7)	Indian mill-made goods. Number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Wheat flour, atta mills (wheat products)	17	7	100.00	..	..	1	14.29
2	Rice milling	1,788	1,708	96.01	..	..	712	40.02
2A	Rice products	822	822	100.00	..	..	..	..
3	Biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries).	18	17	100.00	..	..	10	55.82
3A	Sweets, ice-cream, batasa, chanabhaja, etc.	657	657	100.00	..	..	23	3.50
5	Sugar manufacture	483	481	100.00	..	..	37	7.69
6	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).	180	180	100.00	..	..	..	..
8	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing.	106	70	67.31	..	..	68	65.38
10	Soap	3	2	66.67	..	..	3	100.00
14A	Earthenwares	793	793	100.00	..	..	..	..
18	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving	2,525	2,522	100.00	..	..	1,645	65.23
19	Woollen textiles	9	7	77.78	..	..	2	22.22
21	Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals	29	27	93.10	4	13.79	..	..
22	Aluminium, copper and brass—processes from ore-smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.	2	2	100.00	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX F

Code No.	Name of the industry.	N.	Percentage of cases where—					
			Raw materials are easily available.		Competition is experienced from—			
			Number.	Percentage.	Foreign goods.		Indian mill-made goods.	
					Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
29	General engineering and electrical engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy) (steel trunk, cutlery).	98	91	85.85	..	..	3	2.38
29A	Blacksmith	658	658	100.00	4	0.61	42	6.83
29B	Steel trunk	3	3	100.00	..	..	3	100.00
29D	Cutlery	5	5	100.00	..	..	1	20.00
30	Footwear and leather manufacture	169	158	100.00	..	..	37	23.42
31	Rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber substitutes), tyres and tyre repairing.	2	2	100.00	..	..	2	100.00
35	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing	24	2	100.00	..	..	..	..
41	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing)	1,177	1,176	100.00	..	..	..	..
41A	Bamboo and cane products	1,417	1,354	95.55	..	..	..	..
43	Tobacco products	17	17	100.00	..	..	2	11.76
43A	Bidi products	1,223	1,223	100.00	..	..	22	1.80
45	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding, embossing	44	43	97.73	..	..	5	11.36
50	Clothing and tailoring including beddings and gunny bags repairing.	500	500	100.00	6	1.20



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